

Table with exchange rates for various countries including Algeria, Argentina, Australia, etc.

Seoul's Foes: A Divided Front

Old Hands, Students Vie For Control

By Nicholas D. Kristof

PUSAN, South Korea — In a small, private room of a coffee house here, several young men and one woman spoke of democracy, firebombs, torture, America and what they see as other related subjects.

They spoke softly, for they had been imprisoned in the past and recalled the pain of beatings and of the "roast chicken" treatment in which they were trussed and suspended from the ceiling.

One of them, Ko Ho Seok, pointed to the thumbnail that he said he lost to a policeman's pliers. The thumbnail has grown back, and with it a passionate belief in democracy and the reunification of North and South Korea.

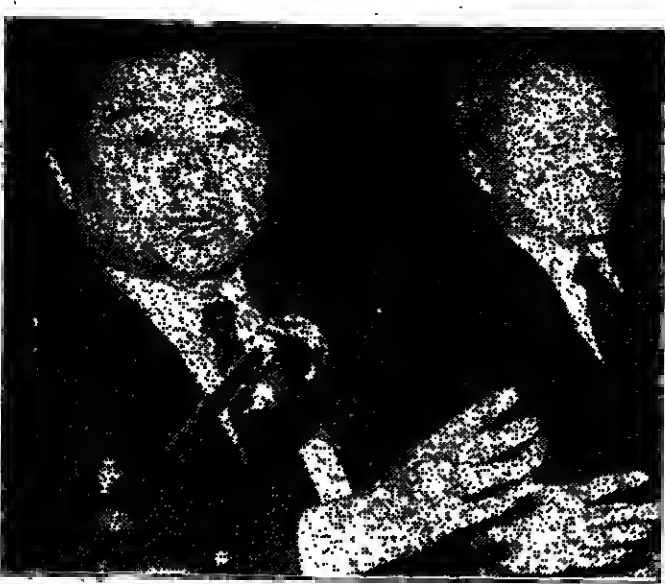
Mr. Ko, 30, is a member of the South Korean underground, an evangelist for change.

"I don't want to be seen as violent," he said, "but can it be called violence when a student throws a small stone at the police?"

Small stones, along with large bricks, have been hurled often at the police in the last several months. The opposition senses vulnerability in the government and is looking for change. Its conduct over the next year — and its degree of unity — could shape South Korean politics for many years.

President Chun Doo Hwan has promised to step down by early next year. That transfer of power, and the likely adoption of a new form of government, could create new opportunities for the opposition. It also could lead to even tighter control, particularly if leftist students continue to clash with the police.

The opposition faces this crossroads increasingly divided over tactics and ideology. It is a vast and ingenuously movement, comprising silver-haired politicians who vent their frustrations in the National Assembly, Roman Catholic priests trained in prison as well as the seminary, and Seoul National University students whose informal curriculum includes the manufacture of false documents.



Kim Dae Jung, left, and Kim Young Sam, two South Korean opposition leaders, at a meeting Monday in Seoul.

The focus is often on the politicians, but at crucial times students have played a pivotal role. In 1960, student protests brought down a president; in 1980 they prompted a harsh crackdown that colors South Korean politics to this day.

They do not remember the poverty of the 1950s or even the early 1960s, so they are not ingratiated by the current relative prosperity. They reflect the radicalization of South Korean politics, particularly in the last seven years.

Opposition politicians enjoy the support of much of the population. Even government figures like Hyun Hong Choo, a prominent member of the National Assembly, concede that the government is unpopular among some segments of society, like the young.

But whether the disaffected are in the majority is impossible to determine. And many analysts agree with Mr. Hyun's contention that the disaffection with Mr. Chun has not automatically been transferred to support for the opposition.

Support for the government is stronger in rural areas and among older people, and the government is trying to woo the growing middle class, which includes many business people. The government-controlled press appears to have been successful in linking the opposition to political violence.

But while the middle class has benefited from the economic stability and prosperity, it is disenchanted with repression of civil liberties and what some see as a lack of political reform.

Herzog Visits Belsen

Holocaust Memorial Dedicated

By Robert J. McCartney

BERGSEN, West Germany — President Chaim Herzog began his first trip to West Germany by an Israeli chief of state Monday with a solemn pledge at a memorial to Holocaust victims "never to forget" Nazi crimes.

He added a plea that the memory should not be cause for "perpetual hatred." Mr. Herzog dabbed at his eyes with a tissue as he walked under overcast skies by a towering obelisk commemorating the 30,000 Jews and tens of thousands of others who died at the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp here.

Mr. Herzog unveiled a new stone marker, hewn from rock in Jerusalem. It was signed by him and inscribed in Hebrew, English and German with a line from Psalms 38:18: "My sorrow is continually before me."

It was a visit of both historical and personal importance for Mr. Herzog, 68, who served with British forces operating in northern Germany who liberated Bergen-Belsen in the closing days of World War II.

The trip follows a series of high-level visits between Israel and West Germany that began in 1984, aimed at sealing a diplomatic reconciliation four decades after Adolf Hitler's government exterminated six million European Jews.

During his five-day stay in West Germany, Mr. Herzog is also scheduled to visit a memorial in West Berlin dedicated to the victims of the Nazis, and to dedicate a synagogue in the town of Worms. The visit has drawn criticism from Israel's Likud party, which declined to send a representative to accompany Mr. Herzog on grounds that it was too soon after the Holocaust for an Israeli president to visit German soil.

"I do not believe that, sometime," he said, "I will be able to see the sea."



Israel's president, Chaim Herzog, unveils a monument to the 30,000 Jews and tens of thousands of others who died at the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp in West Germany. The marker, hewn from rock in Jerusalem, is inscribed in Hebrew, English and German.

The Pope's Clear Signal to Chile

As in Philippines, Many See a Mandate for Democracy

By Juan de Onis

SANTIAGO — Pope John Paul II's six-day visit to Chile, which ended Monday, has improved the Roman Catholic Church's ability to help guide the country toward a return to democracy, according to some political leaders.

The pope left clear instructions that clergy and laymen should play an active role in trying to solve Chile's "cultural, educational, social, economic and political problems."

He opened a space for political liberties that should be used by political parties to mobilize support for a national campaign for free elections. He said he expected the Chilean church to support the campaign, launched by a "committee of notables" last month.

John Paul, on his first visit to Chile, heard severe criticisms of the 13-year-old military government of General Augusto Pinochet from housewives, students and workers. The nationwide broadcasts of his public assemblies gave the criticisms wider dissemination than ever before.

As he ended his visit, the pope continued to speak on the theme of national reconciliation. In a farewell speech in the presence of General Pinochet and the members of Chile's military junta, John Paul called on the government and opposition to "show the will to find solutions through dialogue, solidarity, justice and forgiveness."

But as the pope left from Antofagasta, in northern Chile, for Argentina, the next stop on his seventh Latin American trip, many in Santiago saw the pope's visit as a signal that the time had come to end the military rule.

Mr. Zaldivar said the pope had

Kiosk

Dow Industrials Pass 2,400 Mark

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 15.20 points to a record 2,405.54 on Monday, breaking the 2,400 level for the first time.

Analysts said that following Friday's record one-day rise of 69.89 points, buying was encouraged Monday by a drop in credit market interest rates and the firmness of the dollar on currency markets. Page 10.



The pilots' union of United Airlines has offered \$4.5 billion to buy the airline. Page 11.

GENERAL NEWS

Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York launched his campaign for the Republican presidential nomination. Page 4.

Poland says it will offer shares of state companies to private citizens. Page 2.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

BP's \$7.4 billion bid for 45 percent of Standard Oil Co. was too low, Standard's advisers said. Page 11.

Secret U.S.-Japan Pact

On Nuclear Arms Found

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON — The first documentary evidence of a secret agreement permitting the United States to take nuclear arms into Japan has been uncovered by the Japanese Communist Party.

Under a "transit agreement," a confidential addition to the 1960 U.S.-Japan mutual security treaty, American warships and warplanes may carry nuclear arms into and out of Japan, but may not store them in Japan, nor launch the weapons from there.

The existence of the transit agreement has been reported in the press since 1971. In each case, however, State Department and Japanese officials, fearing a political backlash from the atomic bombings of 1945, have flatly denied that the accord had been reached.

Now, the Japanese Communist Party has discovered in the Library of Congress here a microfilm copy of a State Department telegram sent to the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo that clearly alludes to the agreement on nuclear arms.

The telegram, dated Feb. 24, 1966, referred to "confidential arrangements with U.S. on introduction of nuclear weapons under 1960 security treaty," expressing concern they would be undermined if Japan accepted a Soviet proposal that Japan be declared a nuclear-free zone.

A check of the microfilm files of the library showed the telegram

to be authentic. It was drafted by William L. Givens and approved by Robert A. Fearny, who were senior officers dealing with Japan at the time, and was signed by Secretary of State Dean Rusk. The telegram was declassified from its secret status on Sept. 14, 1977.

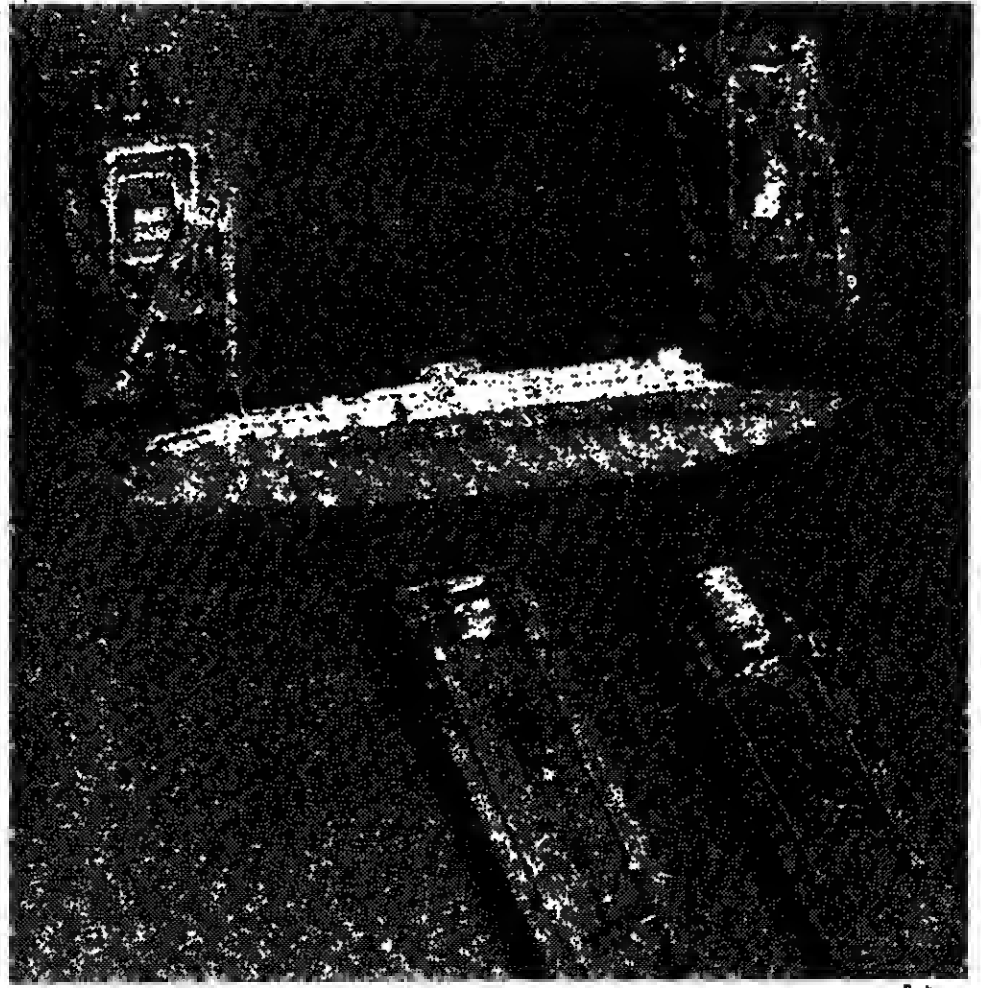
A State Department spokesman said that "we are now in the process of checking the authenticity of the document and will not comment on its content until we have done so."

All Japanese governments have subscribed to what are known in Tokyo as the three non-nuclear principles, under which Japan will neither build nor acquire nuclear weapons, nor permit them to be introduced into Japan.

The 1966 telegram was written in the context of a proposal by the Soviet prime minister, Alexei N. Kosygin, that nations with nuclear arms would assure nations without nuclear arms that they would not be attacked as long as they did not acquire such weapons.

In the telegram, the State Department warned the embassy that if Japan adopted the Kosygin proposal, "it is possible that the ambiguity the government of Japan has accepted on presence of nuclear weapons in U.S. vessels in Japanese ports and on transiting U.S. aircraft might no longer be accepted."

The ambiguity referred to a Japanese practice of never asking the United States whether American warships or aircraft were, in fact, armed with nuclear weapons.



SALVAGE OPERATION — Preparations were completed Monday to right a British car ferry, the Herald of Free Enterprise, that capsized March 6 killing nearly 200 people. As the huge pulleys were set to winch the boat upright Tuesday, the British news agency Press Association reported that a steward on the ferry had warned senior crew of impending disaster minutes before it sank off the Belgian port of Zeebrugge.

Fame in the '80s: What's a Dinner Party Without a White-Collar Criminal?



By Georgia Dullea

NEW YORK — A dream dinner party, in some strata of New York society, would include Ivan F. Boesky and Jean S. Harris, if she happens to be free. The notoriety achieved by both is said to qualify them for the A-list among hosts like Carolina and Reinaldo Herrera.

"They would add spice to the evening," Mr. Herrera speculated, "because she was convicted of murder and he pleaded guilty to robbing nearly the world. But most normal houses don't have these great names at their fingertips."

Mr. Herrera, an editor at Vanity Fair magazine, and his wife, the fashion designer, rely on friends like Claus von Bulow — a social figure who was convicted, and then acquitted in a retrial, of trying to murder his wife — to create dinner party chemistry.

quick to devour movie stars and other conventional celebrities, they say, that it must invent new kinds to feed on.

"Never before have Americans been so desirous of brushing up against the notorious and the wealthy," said Ray Browne, head of the popular culture department at Bowling Green State University in Ohio.

"These people are a force in television, magazines, books, every medium. We're mad to be in the same room with them, to let a little of the danger they engaged in rub off on us. If they're well-born like von Bulow or the Mayflower Madam, well, that makes it even more wonderful because we're trading up."

Nowhere is it more wonderful than in New York, where people whose lives have been touched by scandal — among them Mr. von Bulow; Sydney Biddle Barrows, who is popularly known as the "Mayflower Madam," and Steve Rubell, the co-owner of the Studio 54 discotheque, who was sentenced to prison for tax evasion — have emerged from their orbitals to become social lightning rods.

Polytechnic Institute in Blacksburg, Virginia, was struck by the parallel to the 1960s.

"In those days," he recalled, "the rage was to have a radical in your living room — Rap Brown or Angela Davis. The phenomenon was chronicled by one of his former students, the writer Tom Wolfe, who coined the term 'radical chic.'"

Yet as Mr. Fishwick noted, the celebrities of the 1960s were worlds apart from those of the 80s. Their backgrounds differed sharply from those in the social set that courted them. Their causes were political and even revolutionary.

By contrast, said Neil Postman, a communications professor at New York University and an authority on television's cultural impact, "Today we have white-collar characters doing things we can identify with — cheating on taxes, manipulating stocks, prostitution." He was referring respectively to Mr. Rubell, Mr. Boesky and Miss Barrows.



Yet after nearly 20 years of pioneering the economic change of Soviet socialism, Hungary's economists and political leaders are also beginning to reach some painful conclusions about their policy.

Despite introducing many of the economic instruments of Western capitalism, ranging from bankruptcies and personal profitmaking to bond-trading, shareholding and even local branches of Citibank and McDonald's, the Hungarians have been unable to make their economy competitive with that of the West or to end years of stagnation.

By now, too, the dilemma of Communist planners is clear: To make reform work in this country, even more radical departures from the socialist system will be necessary. Yet if Hungary and the East-ern bloc take those steps, both the legitimacy of Communism and its fundamental identity as a movement offering a different economic system will be subject to challenge. Already, one of the most star-

Jean S. Harris

Ivan F. Boesky

See HUNGARY, Page 2

Poland Says Big Changes Are Coming In Economy

Reversers

STOCKHOLM — Poland will soon offer shares to private citizens in several state companies to rejuvenate its socialist economy, and it might even open a stock exchange one day, a Polish official said Monday.

The economy had to be made more responsive to market forces, the government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said at a news conference in Stockholm. He is here to give a lecture at the Foreign Policy Institute on Tuesday.

Mr. Urban said that under changes to be unveiled in a few weeks, "the whole leadership of the Polish economy and its management methods will be replaced."

Private individuals would be offered shares in state companies to stimulate a new entrepreneurship, he said, and state subsidies to industry would be cut.

"This definitely means stepping out of the system of centrally subsidized industry," he said. "We shall try to cut subsidies by 15 percent this year so that the outdated and unprofitable parts of industry go bankrupt."

Asked whether the share offerings meant Poland planned to start a full-fledged stock exchange, Mr. Urban replied:

"Plans to start a classic stock market like London's have not been included in existing projects, but there is a demand for it and if it proves necessary or suitable for the good of the Polish economy, we would not refrain from it."

He gave no examples of which state companies might end up being co-owned by individuals, but said no branch of the economy would be excluded from the changes.

Mr. Urban said the planned Polish measures were convergent with changes in the Soviet Union under Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

"The role of socialism is to distribute prosperity — not poverty," he said.

Mr. Urban said the government should stop managing enterprises and concentrate on conducting economic policy instead.

"We want to destroy all the cores of economic growth," he said. But he said he expected resistance to change.



DEATHS ON A BRIDGE — Four persons were drowned in their cars, collapsed after heavy flooding of Schoharie Creek. A staff photographer for the Schenectady Gazette, was at the bridge as it crashed.

HUNGARY: Budapest Tries to Put Socialism on Sound Capitalist Footing

(Continued from Page 1)

ling facts about Hungary's economic system after two decades of Marx's motivational system and restoring capitalism's basic engine, individual self-interest.

Hungary's "reformed" economy includes millionaires, wheeler-dealers and the common working man, and it is on the verge of accepting its first unemployed.

No longer can Communists here and in other reform-minded countries claim that socialism will eventually outstrip capitalism on economic grounds — because socialism here is not only based on the same principles of production as capitalism, but by those laws knowingly condemns itself to lower efficiency.

"The dream of an economic system better than capitalism is dead," said Leszek Balcerowicz, a leading reform theorist at Poland's State School of Planning.

Hungary's planners, no less than Mr. Gorbachev, never intended this to corner themselves. But, step by step, they have been pushed into

their present position by the need to react practically to an increasingly inescapable reality: the old system does not work.

"It slowly became clear that the whole model didn't function very well," said Jozsef Bognar, one of the economic architects of the reform and an adviser to the Hungarian leader, Janos Kadar.

Efforts to "reform" the system began 35 years ago in Yugoslavia after its break with Moscow. Since then, two approaches to change have emerged. There are signs of Soviet interest in a reorganizational reform, pioneered by East Germany, that preserves central planning. Yet the dominant model remains the market-oriented reform led by Yugoslavia, Hungary and China.

This reform has two thrusts. One is simply to restore private property or production for private gain, together with its by-products, like millionaires. By this measure, as much as 30 percent of Hungary's production, according to a current study by the International Monetary Fund, is carried out in the "private sector."

The second emphasis of the reform is to abolish the quotas of the central planning system and restore the market economy. The key to this effort, in turn, is to make each state-owned company independent, allow it to set its own prices and give it the carrot of profit — and the stick of losses and bankruptcy — to work efficiently.

The specific steps taken by Hungary, China and Yugoslavia vary somewhat, as do their results. By now, though, one broad conclusion appears true for all three: The first change, privatization, has worked wonders, especially in agriculture. But the second, restoring the market, has arguably not worked at all, above all in state-run industry.

Because Hungary is a small country without significant national or geographical differences to complicate its economy, it is here that these results of change are perhaps clearest. In the countryside, farms once unable even to feed the country now do so and provide a healthy surplus for export.

The reason is that farmers are now able to raise their own animals and farm their own plots for private profit through autonomous cooperatives that lease land from the state. The cooperatives, which now hold 80 percent of agricultural land, have branched into businesses ranging from repair of farm equipment to producing computer software.

In the cities, small private businesses have injected new life into retail trade and restored once non-functioning service industries like plumbing repair and taxi driving. They have taken over a large chunk of home construction, plugged dozens of gaps in the consumer market with privately produced goods, and

revitalized night life with elegant restaurants and clubs.

But the dynamism of the new private trade has yet to appear in the dominant state-owned sector. Big state industries, like steel and coal mining, continue to bleed the economy with huge losses. And overall economic growth has been stagnant for six years, averaging less than 1.5 percent annually.

Many economists now agree that a chief cause for the problems is the gradual and piecemeal shape reform has taken, both in Hungary and elsewhere. Partial privatization can be effective. But partial restoration of the market, a contradiction in terms, has in reality meant no working market at all.

Hungary, like China, also has a fledgling capital market. Companies can sell bonds to the public and the state monetary monopoly has been broken up into a nominal competitive, Western-style banking system in which loans are extended by banks, including Citibank, on grounds of profitability and company credit ratings.

Finally, Hungary has adopted workers' self-management. In theory, the system makes managers responsible to the company, not a ministry, and gives workers an interest in the enterprises' success. Mr. Gorbachev recently endorsed this innovation.

Until now, however, political leaders have been reluctant to accept some of the logical but radical consequences of these steps. If the bankruptcy law were enforced, significant unemployment in Hungary would be inevitable; up to 30 percent of industry is estimated to be unprofitable.

In a larger sense, the planners of reform are facing the logical dilemma of the process they have started. Having adopted the same motivational system for economic production as Western capitalism — the market — they cannot easily ignore its well-known side effects.

HERZOG: Israeli Begins Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

in the future, relations between the German and the Israeli nations would be normal in the usual sense; what happened in the first half of this century cannot be undone," Mr. Herzog said in the text of a speech that was to be delivered at a state banquet in Bonn Monday evening.

But, Mr. Herzog added, his trip indicated that a positive relationship had been formed, "as if by a miracle."

West Germany now is Israel's second-largest trading partner, after the United States. The Bonn government still pays reparations to 200,000 Jewish Holocaust survivors around the world.

Wearing a black hat and overcoat and standing before a Jewish memorial here at Bergen-Belsen, Mr. Herzog spoke as though he were directly addressing the camp's victims.

"In the name of the Jewish people, and in the name of the State of Israel, I repeat our oath never to forget you," he said. He added, however, that "the grief of those who should be remembered 'not as a perpetual hatred; not as bar-

Ads on TV To Promote U.S. Tourism

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Commerce Department, the New England states and Trans World Airlines have joined forces to place advertisements on foreign television stations promoting tourism to the United States. They will be the first such ads to use a combination of U.S. public and private funds.

The ad campaign will begin April 24 in Britain and will cost \$370,000 for about 50 different spots, according to the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration, the Commerce Department agency that promotes travel to the United States.

The 30-second spots will promote New England sights and a one-week fly-drive package from TWA and Hertz Rent A Car.

TWA and the New England states have contributed \$165,000 each to the campaign. The Travel and Tourism Administration added \$40,000.

The campaign is the first in a series of public-private efforts to promote various regions of the country to overseas visitors, according to Donna F. Tuttle, the undersecretary of commerce for travel and tourism.

She said she joked with other Commerce officials in a meeting that she had the only thing the Japanese wanted to buy in the United States: tourism. The United States has a \$1-billion trade surplus with Japan in travel and tourism.

In an era of widening U.S. trade deficits, the amount spent by foreigners visiting the United States has been a bright spot in international trade. Last year, about 22 million foreign tourists spent about \$16 billion in the United States.

WORLD BRIEFS

Big Strike Turnout Awaited in Spain

MADRID (Reuters) — Spanish trade unions said Monday they expected nearly one million workers to join strikes this week to protest the government's economic austerity policies. Doctors, hospital, airline and railway workers, bus drivers, civil servants, building employees and metal workers say they will strike in response to a call by the Workers' Commissions union.

The union, which is led by Communists, failed to win support for a general strike from the Socialist General Union of Workers and issued its own call for a week of protest against the government's conservative economic management, which it blames for Spain's high unemployment.

On Friday, the state railway network, the national airlines Iberia and Aviaco, and the Madrid subway system are expected to be at a virtual halt in a dress rehearsal for a transport strike over the Easter holiday.

Embassy Security in Moscow Derided

MOSCOW (AP) — Security at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow has been "fully compromised" and it will take tens of millions of dollars to fix the damage, a U.S. congressman said Monday after inspecting the building.

Representative Daniel A. Mica, Democrat of Florida, and Representative Olympia J. Snowe, Republican of Maine, spoke to reporters in front of the embassy after a pre-dawn tour of the building and interviews with personnel there for most of the day.

The embassy has been the focus of a sex-and-spy scandal allegedly involving former U.S. Marine Corps guards and Soviet security agents. "We agreed" that the present embassy "should be considered as the most fully compromised," Mr. Mica said. "It will cost tens of millions of dollars to address our concerns," he said.

Also Monday, the new U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, Jack F. Matlock Jr., presented his credentials to President Andrei A. Gromyko, and the two then held a private half-hour meeting, an embassy spokesman said.

Rebel Attacks Cut Power in Nicaragua

MANAGUA (Reuters) — Rebels knocked out power throughout Nicaragua by blowing up electrical towers north of Managua, the Energy Institute said Monday.

The attack on Sunday night hit two towers that transmit electricity from a hydroelectric plant in Lake Apapitza to the Sabaco substation 70 miles (115 kilometers) north of Managua, the institute said. The blowings also cut off the flow of power from Honduras, which sells electricity to Nicaragua, it said.

Electricity was restored to the capital about two hours after the attack, but some isolated communities still reported that they were without power. The institute said it could take up to two days to restore power to all parts of the country.



President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada before their meeting Monday in Ottawa.

Reagan Endorses Canada Trade Pact

OTTAWA (UPI) — President Ronald Reagan ended a meeting with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney on Monday with an endorsement of a free-trade agreement between the United States and Canada but displayed a continued reluctance to commit the United States to further action against acid rain.

In a speech to Parliament that ended the third annual meeting with Mr. Mulroney to be dominated by the acid rain issue, Mr. Reagan held firm to his contention that more scientific and technical knowledge is needed before the United States commits itself to reductions in the air pollution that is killing Canadian forests.

But he embraced Mr. Mulroney's "far-sighted proposal" for a free-trade agreement between the two countries as a potentially historic step on par with the postwar creation of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the International Monetary Fund and the European Community.

China Closes Publications in Guangxi

BEIJING (WP) — The Chinese authorities have closed all the literary and art journals in Guangxi Province in the biggest single shutdown of publications since a campaign against Western ideas began three months ago, it was learned Monday.

A regional Communist Party committee decided a few days ago to shut the 39 journals "for straightening out and re-registration," according to a provincial radio broadcast obtained in Beijing.

A southern province of China officially called the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Guangxi has been for several years a major producer of newspapers, magazines and scandal sheets that the party considers to be "unhealthy." The publications avoid the propaganda that characterizes most party newspapers and magazines.

For the Record

A suspected member of a Communist "death squad" was arrested near a stage where President Corason C. Aquino sat during an election rally Sunday in Tacloban, 360 miles (580 kilometers) southeast of Manila, but was unharmed, a military spokesman said.

A Yugoslav dissident, Dobroslav Paraga, will be tried April 22-24, accused of spreading false information, sources in Zagreb said Monday. The trial, originally set for March 3, was postponed after Mr. Paraga was hospitalized with hypertension. He was arrested in 1980.

A crowded ferry was carrying as many as 100 people crashed through a wooden bridge railing and fell into the Nairobi River on Sunday, witnesses and police reported. The police said they believed 15 people survived and there were unconfirmed reports that 10 bodies were recovered.

The Iranian opposition organization, Mujahidin Khaki, said Monday its forces have clashed with Iranian Revolutionary Guards in western Iran, killing or wounding 45 of them and destroying a military base. The organization is based in Baghdad.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Air France has opened nonstop passenger service between Paris and Boston for the first time in 11 years. The service will include flights from Paris on Sunday and Thursday evenings. Flights from Boston to Paris will arrive in Boston on Thursday morning and Sunday afternoon.

The following states have approved increases in the speed limit to 65 mph (105 kph) for some rural portions of interstate highways: Arkansas, Colorado, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma and New York. Legislation is pending in more than 20 other states.

Italian rail service was disrupted Monday as railroad workers staged a 24-hour strike to protest staff shortages, delays in overtime payments and disputes over working hours.

Correction

A headline in the March 31 edition erroneously reported that a former South African official had quit his political party. As the story made clear, the official, Louis Nel, the former deputy information minister, withdrew as a National Party candidate for Parliament.

POPE: A Clear Signal to Chile to Work for Democracy

(Continued from Page 1)

tiago wondered to what degree his exhortations would change the realities of Chile's repressive regime and social discontent.

General Pinochet has said nothing publicly during the pope's visit. He met with John Paul for 40 minutes on Thursday. The armed forces have refused to negotiate on Chile's political future with the opposition parties.

Leaders of all political parties, including the outlawed Communist Party, met with the pope Friday after signing a letter committing them to "national reconciliation and a peaceful transition to democracy."

But the joint declaration has not been accompanied by the adoption of a common position that would strengthen the bargaining power of the parties in any future negotiation with the military.

The military is supporting a plebiscite in 1989, in which General Pinochet would be the only candidate for a new eight-year presidential term. The opposition, except

for one pro-government party, has rejected this, and demands a free election for president and Congress.

While the political impasse continues, the threat of violence grows, according to church leaders.

The pope got a taste of this at an open-air Mass in Santiago on Friday attended by 700,000 people during which about 250 leftist agitators set bonfires, threw stones at the police and clubbed spectators. They were dispersed with water cannons and tear gas.

"The pope's visit has shown that the Chilean people are obsessed with peace," said the Reverend Bernardino Pifera, the president of the Chilean Conference of Bishops. "There is anxiety over violence and a yearning for tolerance."

But from the beginning of the military regime in 1973, when President Salvador Allende was overthrown in a coup, all dissent has been violently repressed by an elaborate security apparatus. Political activists and prominent labor leaders have been assassinated.

Investigations of many political crimes are stonewalled by the authorities. The courts are not independent, according to Fernando Volio, the United Nations Human Rights Commission's investigator on Chile, and fail to prosecute anyone for crimes attributed to the security forces.

Human rights groups, including the church's legal aid office, circulate abundant dossiers accusing security forces of torturing political prisoners.

The pope denounced torture and political terrorism "from whatever quarter." This extends to both the government's repressive techniques and the extreme-left armed groups such as the Communist Party's Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, which tried to assassinate General Pinochet in September.

Without an independent judiciary, the investigation and prosecution of abuses by the security forces lack effective means. Opposition violence is treated under the military government's emergency laws as "acts of war."

Tea

Refreshing "Golden Sail" and the "Well-Known" tea from Guangdong, China.

Guangdong Tea Import & Export Corporation is the largest tea corporation in China. Two of its most famous brands are "Golden Sail" Yingtsh black tea and "The Well-Known" tea. In 1986, both brands have received the prestigious Gold Laurel Merit Award for International Quality (LAURIER D'OR DE LA QUALITE INTERNATIONALE).

Both "Golden Sail" Yingtsh black tea and "Well-Known" tea will be on display at the "China Guangdong Export Commodities Fair" at Hamburg West Germany. Tea samples will be available, and you are most welcome to join us from May 18 to May 27.

"Golden Sail" Yingtsh tea is famous for its extra-fine quality and aroma. It can be taken with or without sugar or milk. In China, it's believed that tea can quench one's thirst, help one's digestion and improve well-being.

"Well-Known" tea is the most natural diet drink. It can help your digestive system, lower your cholesterol level and even give a glow to your complexion; only a cup a day of "Well-Known" tea is believed to be sufficient.

China National Native Produce & Animal By-Products Import & Export Corporation Guangdong Tea Branch.
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Group/Monthly Rates Available.

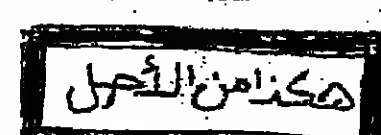
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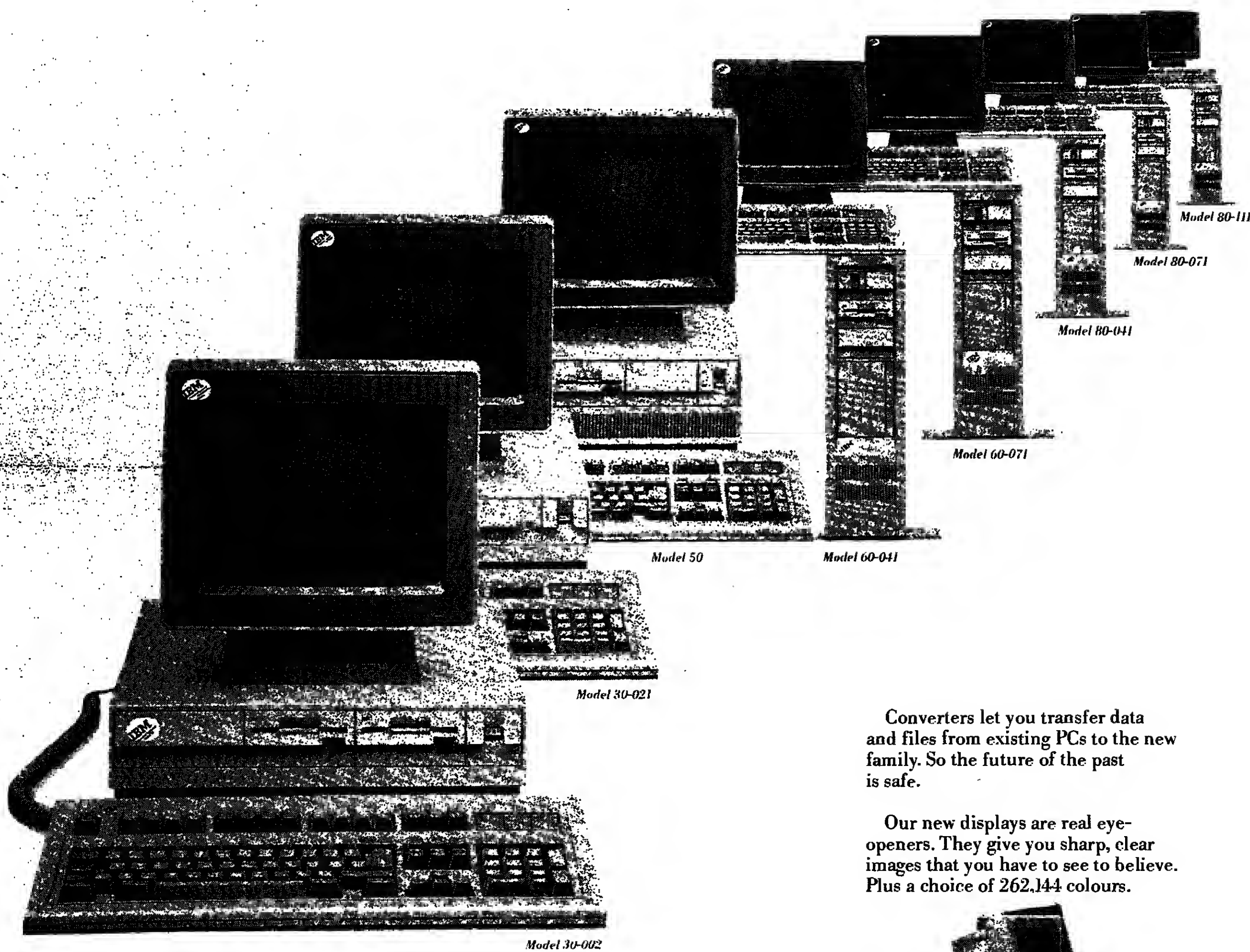
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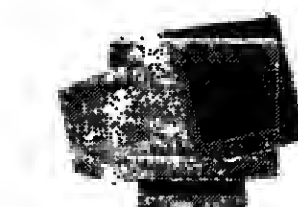


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Spring in Tokyo: Cherry Blossoms on Cue

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — At this time of year, Mr. Nakayama is one of the most important men in this city. He is not an investment banker or an electronics exporter or a currency trader or any of the other sorts of people normally considered important in these days of anemic dollars and catapulting yen.

Mr. Nakayama is a meteorologist. His job is to tell the 30 million Japanese living in and around the capital what they should head to parks and gardens for the annual viewing of cherry blossoms.

In the early Tokyo spring, that responsibility looms large, larger perhaps than even a red-hot trade war. "We get 50 or 60 calls a day from people wanting to know the best time to go," Mr. Nakayama said, looking up from stacks of old records on cherry blossoms that spilled across his desk at the Japan Meteorological Agency. "This has been going on since January."

A few weeks ago, as spring approached, he made several visits to the Yasukuni Shrine near the Imperial Palace, where the souls of 2.6 million Japanese war dead are worshipped. He was not much interested in prayer. Japanese weathermen have been studying the shrine's

cherry trees for decades, and Mr. Nakayama was not about to abandon custom.

Each time, he snipped 10 buds from trees of a variety known in Japanese as *somai yoshino*, or *Prunus yedoensis* for the Latin-minded. Later, in the laboratory, he examined the pale pink buds, weighed them, dissected them, then analyzed them some more.

Finally, in a long-awaited announcement that was big news in Tokyo, he declared that the "blossom front" had started on its customary northward path from southwestern Japan and would reach Tokyo unusually early, on March 24. Actually, it came a day ahead of schedule, but in Mr. Nakayama's book that fell safely within the allowable margin for error.

"I've never been wrong," he said, adding with a smile that this was only his second year on the cherry-blossom assignment.

For Japanese, the overriding significance of the annual exercise is as clear as the spring rain. Cherry blossoms qualify as one

of their country's more worn clichés, but nobody, it would seem, has told the Japanese that.

This year, the blossoms provide a needed respite from what has been far from a silent spring. Trade frictions have rubbed themselves raw, tempers are frayed by a proposed sales tax, the economy has turned

as sour as a dish of fermented soybeans and, judging from public opinion polls, the prime minister may soon be looking for another line of work.

So, as much in escape as ritual, Tokyo residents have flocked to parks by the countless thousands to view the cherry blossoms before they drop off. The Japanese do this, as they do so many things, in organized groups and with a purpose that they often find comforting.

They hold blossom-viewing, or *hanami*, parties, which essentially are picnics held on plastic sheets or cardboard squares serving as straw

mats. The sheets are spread on the grass or concrete park lanes, everybody taking care to remove their shoes and to put them neatly off to the side before sitting down.

Big companies consider *hanami* an act of obligation, and they dispatch junior employees hours ahead of time to lay claim to the best sites. In Tokyo's sprawling Ueno Park, these fellows are easily spotted. Almost invariably, they are the ones in tan raincoats, standing alone in stocking feet on strips of plastic or cardboard, trying not to look miserable.

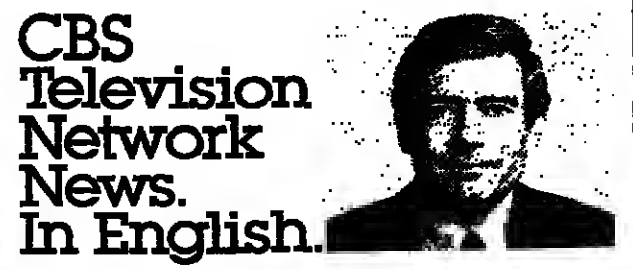
"Pretty cold, don't you think?" a solitary young man said the other day, hunching his shoulders in the chill of an early-spring sunset.

Meteorologists are more closely watched in Japan than in many other countries. They must submit written reports whenever they err by more than 5 degrees in their temperature forecasts or whenever predictions of rain fail to come true. This requirement does not apply to Mr. Nakayama, but it might as well for all the effort that he pours into his work.

On Feb. 26, Mr. Nakayama said, he saw that the average weight was two one-hundredths of an ounce, and he knew — don't ask how, he just knew — that the honning would begin before March 25.



A cherry blossom-viewing party in Tokyo's Ueno Park.



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French 'Red Millionaire' Dies at 67

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Jean-Baptiste Doumeng, 67, a French Communist known as "the Red Millionaire," and who acquired a fortune trading agricultural products to the Soviet bloc, died Monday near Toulouse.

A spokesman for his company said Mr. Doumeng died after a long illness following a series of gall bladder operations.

The French Communist Party's Central Committee, meeting in Paris, stood in silence to honor Mr. Doumeng, who joined the party as a teen-age farm boy and had remained one of its strongest supporters.

Mr. Doumeng was a controversial figure in East-West trade with his sales of subsidized European Community surplus butter, beef and other foodstuffs to Eastern Europe.

Burly, outspoken and ready to use strong language to voice his opinions, he had a wealthy lifestyle and owned a stable of racehorses, an executive jet and a large estate in southwestern France.

Born in a family of poor farm laborers, he left primary school to become a shepherd. "We lived in appalling conditions," he once recalled. "It was a shame and an affront."

Mr. Doumeng personally knew all the Soviet leaders of the past 25 years. In 1983, he boasted of being the only remaining living French Communist to have lunched with Stalin. He remained a welcome guest at the Kremlin.

A year later he told a French magazine that "if God invented the Soviet Union, it was to teach the rest of the world a lesson."

"If I've gotten this far, it's thanks to revolutionary logic," he often told those who asked him how a multimillionaire could also be a Communist.

Chief Leabua Jonathan, Ex-Leader of Lesotho
HARARE, Zimbabwe (Reuters) — Chief Leabua Jonathan, 73, the former Lesotho prime minister, has died of stomach cancer, official sources in Maseru, the capital of Lesotho, said Monday.

Chief Jonathan ruled Lesotho for 20 years before his overthrow by the military in January 1986.

He became prime minister when Lesotho gained independence from Britain in 1966 and ruled the kingdom with an iron hand until his overthrow. Lesotho is surrounded by and economically dependent on South Africa.

Osman Saleh Sabbe, Ethiopia Rebel Leader
CAIRO (AP) — Osman Saleh Sabbe, 55, the Ethiopian rebel leader who was the chairman of the Eritrean Liberation Front-United Organization, died Saturday in a Cairo hospital.



Jean-Baptiste Doumeng



Chief Leabua Jonathan

agogue, Temple Beth Israel, in Jackson, Mississippi, was dynamited and his home was bombed two months later.

Johanna Hoskins, 94, widely credited with introducing motorcycle speedway racing in Australia and Britain, and promoting it in the United States and Spain, in Herne Bay, England. He died in his sleep.

Supplies Reach Besieged Palestinian Refugees

BEIRUT — Five trucks loaded with Kuwaiti relief supplies entered the devastated Palestinian camp of Chatila in Beirut on Monday despite sporadic shooting marking a new Syrian-sponsored ceasefire.

Syrian, Palestinian and Shiite Amal militia officials supervised the delivery of 40 tons of food, clothing and blankets to the camp, where about 3,200 people live in a few large underground shelters.

Witnesses reported earlier that sniper fire hit the upper floors of buildings near Chatila. Sporadic explosions could be heard in the area of the camp.

[A Palestinian was killed by sniper fire by the Shiite Muslim Amal militia during the unloading operation, a spokesman for the Palestinian Liberation Organization said, according to an Agence France-Press report from Beirut.]

Palestinian sources said that the nearby Burj al-Brajneh camp was calm and women were allowed out to shop for food.

The Chatila convoy was only the third to reach the camp since February.

Residents said people feared a repetition of an incident Friday in which a truck loaded with Saudi Arabian relief supplies was set ablaze by a rocket in the center of Chatila.

Relief officials said five more truckloads of Kuwaiti aid were given to Shiite areas of south Beirut near the camps, Amal's usual con-

Dispute Over Airports

Attempts to reopen Beirut International Airport, which has been closed for two months, have heightened tensions between Muslims and Christians. The New York Times reported from Beirut.

The airport, in Khalde in the mainly Shiite southern suburbs, was formally declared open on Saturday, but a warning was issued by the Christian Lebanese Forces militia and flights did not resume.

Prime Minister Rashid Karani, a Moslem, said the Khalde airport was the city's only legitimate one. But Samir Geagea, the commander

of the Lebanese Forces, said that unless all area airports were allowed to operate, his fighters would allow none to open.

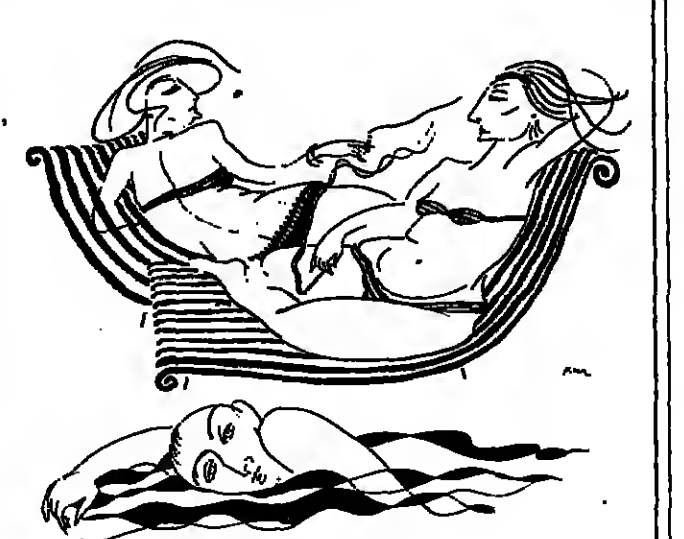
At issue is the Christians' insistence that the government allow them to use an airstrip at the village of Halat, north of Beirut.

They say they do not feel safe coming to the largely Moslem part of town to use the international airport. Mr. Geagea added that the Syrian troops now in control of the airport did not inspire confidence.

The Christian militia strongly opposes having Syrian troops in Lebanon.

San Antonio Mayor Re-elected

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — Mayor Henry Cisneros has easily won re-election to a fourth term. The Democratic mayor received 74,250 votes, or 67 percent, defeating four other candidates, including a former city councilman, Phil Pyndus, who came closest with 34,414 votes, or 31 percent.



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Lieutenant Colonel Leonid P. Telyatnikov, the fire fighter and "hero of Chernobyl." His hair has now grown back.

For 'Hero of Chernobyl,' a Year of Honors and Unspoken Fears

By Felicity Barringer
New York Times Service

KIEV, U.S.S.R. — "We were told there was a high level of radiation. We knew about this. But we saw lots of flames — that was our main job. We are firemen. We are supposed to fight fires."

Sitting in a hall of the fire fighters' museum here, Lieutenant Colonel Leonid P. Telyatnikov was talking matter-of-factly about the night of April 26, 1986, when he was called from his bed in the town of Pripyat and sent to the fire at the nearby Chernobyl nuclear plant. It was the early stages of the world's worst commercial nuclear power disaster.

While he was working to put out the fire on a roof near the gaping hole where the shattered No. 4 reactor had exploded and was spewing out radiation, he said, "It became clear we did not have enough manpower because little by little people were weakening."

"These were the people that died later," he said.

There were at least six firemen on the roof working under Colonel Telyatnikov. All have since died, among the first of the 31 who have died as a result of the accident. But Colonel Telyatnikov lived, and he has emerged from the inferno and the weeks of debilitating radiation sickness as the foremost symbol of the struggle against the rogue reactor.

For the Soviet authorities, the coming anniversary of the accident is a difficult time. They can cite accomplishments: They

have found or built permanent homes for 90,000 of the 135,000 people who were removed from the 18-mile (29-kilometer) danger zone around the plant, and the new town of Slavutich is under construction for station personnel outside the zone to replace Pripyat, which is contaminated.

The authorities have decontaminated the station area and restarted the No. 1 and No. 2 reactors, each of which has a generating capacity of 1,000 megawatts, enough to supply electricity to a city of one million people. The No. 3 reactor remains out of commission, and the future construction of the planned No. 5 and No. 6 units has been put off.

But huge swaths of territory remain contaminated, and there are new waves of rumors about the dangers. The Ukrainian health minister, Anatoli Y. Romanenko, felt it necessary to give a newspaper interview discounting the possibility of new contamination during the spring runoff after this year's heavy snows.

In addition, there is lingering skepticism about whether the authorities have acknowledged the full health consequences of the accident.

Colonel Telyatnikov is an answer to those who raise such concerns. He is 35, a father, a Communist Party member and a soldier who did his duty. He has received one of the highest honors, the medal of Hero of the Soviet Union.

In September, his photograph, with his bald head a sign of his sacrifice, dominated the front page of the government newspaper Izvestia. The headline was, "Thank you, hero of Chernobyl."

Now his russet hair has regrown. His voice is firm, and his memories of the night of the disaster are clear. In a rare interview, he described the eerie scene when he arrived at the reactor about 25 minutes after the explosion.

"I cannot tell you now who told me about the radiation," he said. "It was a station worker. They all wore white uniforms. As we were putting out the fire, you had the impression you could see the radiation. First a lot of the substances there were glowing, luminescent, a bit like sparklers."

— Lieutenant Colonel Leonid P. Telyatnikov, Soviet fire fighter

They examined the men and told them they would be sent to Moscow.

After two weeks in the Moscow hospital, isolated in a small room and visited by doctors and nurses only when he was being examined or fed, he felt the debilitating effects of the radiation beginning to take effect.

"I wanted nothing," he said. "Neither to see, nor to hear, nor to eat, nor to drink. A sea of letters were coming. I got letters from Sweden. It was pleasant. I did not know they knew about us in Sweden. The letters helped lift the depression."

As it happened, the Swedes were among the first to detect heightened radiation from the Chernobyl accident in the first days after the explosion when Moscow was still reluctant to disclose what had happened.

Colonel Telyatnikov was told of the deaths of his fellow firemen only when he began to walk around the hospital corridors in July, a gauze mask over his mouth to prevent infection.

He is not completely healthy, although he works as an instructor in the fire fighters' school in Kiev and makes public appearances, such as his recent trip to London to receive an award from a Communist newspaper.

And he does not talk about the possibility that the doses of radiation he took in during those hours may lead to cancer in a few years. All he would say was, "I expect to grow old."

In South Africa, Woman Is Bearing Her Grandchildren

LONDON — A South African woman is bearing in-vitro triplets belonging to her daughter and son-in-law, according to a British newspaper, The Mail on Sunday.

She is bearing the test-tube triplets because, during in-vitro fertilization, doctors fertilize and attempt to implant three or four eggs to increase the chances of a pregnancy. The newspaper said that in the South African case, three of the eggs had developed since they were implanted three months ago.

The surrogate mother was identified as Mrs. Raymond Anthony, 48, who had agreed to bear her own grandchildren when doctors said that her daughter and son-in-law, Aleino and Karen Ferreira-Jorge, were unable to have more children. The couple has one son.

The newspaper said Mrs. Anthony underwent the in-vitro fertilization in a Johannesburg clinic. The father's sperm and the mother's eggs were placed in a laboratory dish and the fertilized embryos were transplanted in her womb.

Netherlands' AIDS Euthanasia Rises

AMSTERDAM — Dutch doctors are performing euthanasia on AIDS patients who request it, and as many as one in eight deaths from the disease might be due to mercy killings, according to medical sources.

The private nature of mercy killing defies statistics. But Dr. Sven Danner, head of the AIDS unit at Amsterdam's Academic Medical Center, estimated that at least 12 victims of acquired immune deficiency syndrome who were treated at his hospital had died of lethal doses of medication administered by physicians.

"It's nonsense to hide it," he said. "Euthanasia is a topic among AIDS patients."

More than three-quarters of the 218 recorded cases of AIDS in the Netherlands have been treated at the center, which has recorded 97 deaths from the disease.

"Two times we have reached the moment of euthanasia," Dr. Danner said. He estimated that at least 10 additional AIDS patients from the hospital had been put to death, at their request, at home by family doctors.

Another member of the hospital's AIDS team, Dr. Jan Karel Schattentker, called Dr. Danner's appraisal "a good estimate."

A euthanasia advocate, Jeanne Tromp Meesters, said she knew of seven AIDS patients who died in voluntary "active" euthanasia, in which lethal drugs are used to cause death. She added that this figure could be "the tip of the iceberg" in the Netherlands.

"They are young people, and they take their lives in their own hands," she said. "They know what is ahead of them, that there is no hope."

Mercy killing is illegal and punishable by a prison term in the Netherlands. But Dutch courts have charted a course by which doctors who follow a specific set of guidelines can avoid prosecution.

The government also has said it would set legal guidelines to permit "passive" euthanasia, allowing doctors to withhold life-prolonging measures for the terminally ill.

Dr. Danner said that half of the AIDS patients "will speak of euthanasia" when they learn they have AIDS.

Most AIDS victims who receive euthanasia could have lived three to four months before dying, he said.

Dr. Danner and his staff will perform euthanasia for AIDS patients only if they meet specific criteria established by past court cases and prevailing medical ethics.

They include a confirmed AIDS diagnosis, the patient's unwavering desire in writing of his or her wish to die, the presence of unbearable and incurable physical suffering, and a second medical opinion.

"When all these conditions are there, then we have the responsibility to react," Dr. Danner said.

Police Security Measures

The Netherlands' largest police union has called for patrol cars to carry plastic gloves, disinfectant and face masks to prevent officers from catching AIDS from drug addicts and criminals, Reuters reported from The Hague.

Gert Koffeman, head of the 21,000-member General Christian Police Union, said he had logged a growing number of incidents in which officers could have been infected with the AIDS virus.

Hussein Sees Progress on Peace Talks

THE HAGUE — King Hussein of Jordan said Monday that chances for an international Middle East peace conference had improved, but warned that "the Palestinians cannot stay apart" from such negotiations.

Hussein said during a visit to the Netherlands that he hoped "there will be general agreement on a framework for the conference."

But he added that "there are no resolutions for the Palestinian problems without the Palestinians. The Palestinians cannot stay apart."

The king, regarded as a moderate and a potential bridge between Israel and the Arab states, has backed the idea of an international peace conference under United Nations auspices, an idea first proposed by the Soviet Union in 1982.

The conference would include Israel, the Arab states — including the Palestine Liberation Organization — and the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, the Soviet Union, France, Britain and China.

In a meeting Monday with the Dutch prime minister, Ruud Lubbers, Hussein said "the climate for a conference had markedly improved" because "there are many voices in favor of it," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Hussein's visit to the Netherlands, the first stop on a European tour that was to take him to Brussels on Monday for meetings with officials of the European Community, came two days after talks in Damascus with President Hafez al-Assad of Syria.

Two senior Jordanian officials opened talks Monday with U.S. officials on prospects for a Middle East peace conference and increased U.S. aid to the Arab kingdom and to Palestinians living under Israeli rule, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Prime Minister Zaid al-Rifai and Foreign Minister Tabar al-Masri met with Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, and were scheduled to meet later with M. Raza Memon, administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development.



Walter Wallmann, left, and Holger Bohner, the outgoing governor of Hesse state.

Kohl Names New Environment Chief

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany named Klaus Topfer on Monday as federal environment minister in a change caused by Sunday's victory by the center-right in elections in the state of Hesse.

Mr. Topfer, environment and health minister of the state of Rhineland-Palatinate, replaces Walter Wallmann, who is leaving the cabinet to become premier of Hesse in a coalition government of Christian Democrats and Free Democrats.

Mr. Wallmann's opponents in the Hesse election dubbed him the "plutonium minister" after he rejected calls to shut down a plutonium processing plant that became a major issue in the election.

The center-right victory in Hesse followed more than 40 years of Socialist leadership there. Elections were held after a coalition of Social Democrats and Greens failed in disagreement about the plutonium plant.

Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats said the Free Democrats held 56 seats compared to the 54 held by the Social Democrats and Greens in the new Hesse legislature, where the two center-right parties will form a coalition with policies similar to Mr. Kohl's.

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Jordanians in U.S.

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One Dead, 64 Injured as Egyptians Begin Voting for People's Assembly

CAIRO — Egyptians voted Monday in parliamentary elections marred by opposition charges of fraud and violence that reportedly left one person dead, 64 injured and hundreds arrested.

About 21,000 polling stations opened at 8 A.M. An estimated 14 million registered voters will elect a new 448-seat People's Assembly, the parliament, for a five-year term.

Six parties, fielding about 1,700 candidates, are contesting 400 of the seats. About 2,000 independent candidates are competing for the remaining 48 seats, one in each of Egypt's constituencies.

The first results are expected on Tuesday, but the final tally will not be announced until Wednesday or Thursday.

President Hosni Mubarak, whose government has rounded up scores of Muslim fundamentalists in the last week, warned against opposition attempts to destabilize the voting.

Mr. Mubarak's National Democratic Party is expected to retain a comfortable majority in the assembly, which will nominate a president in the fall. The president is virtually certain to be nominated for a second six-year term beginning Oct. 14.

Opposition spokesmen reported three officials of the Labor Party were shot in villages of the Nile Delta north of Cairo and in southern Egypt, adding that one was dead and two were critically injured.

The Nationalist Unionist Progressive Party said all opposition candidates had withdrawn from one district in the southern city of Suhag in a symbolic protest of violence against poll watchers and supporters. The party reported that its poll watchers in several Nile Delta voting stations were barred from the polls.

A spokesman for the newly formed Islamic Alliance — grouping the Muslim Brotherhood and two opposition parties calling for Islamic law — said that 58 of its supporters and officials were injured in clashes with the National Democratic Party in the delta and

Tass Condemns 'Stubborn' Stand Of Paris on Arms

MOSCOW — Tass, the Soviet news agency, condemned France's "stubborn opposition" to arms initiatives Monday, in another attack on French policies following the expulsion of six Soviet nationals from France.

Commenting on an interview given by Jean-Bernard Raimond, the French foreign minister, in which he repeated the need to maintain a nuclear presence in Europe, including U.S. missiles, Tass also criticized France's "independent stand" on nuclear arms.

"Whenever there is an opportunity to hamper the advance towards lessening the danger of nuclear war, the some special independent stand of Paris results in stubborn opposition to any initiatives aimed at stabilizing the military-political situation in Europe," said Vladimir Bogachev, a military writer for Tass.

The Tass comment was the most recent in a series of negative attacks in the official Soviet media criticizing France following the expulsion of six Soviet nationals, and the Soviet's expulsion of four French diplomats and two business representatives.

Woman Wins 1st Round In Vote for Dallas Mayor

DALLAS — Annette Strauss, the mayor pro tem of Dallas, led a crowded field but failed to gain a majority of the vote in her effort to become the first woman elected mayor here.

The ballot Saturday, in which Mrs. Strauss captured 43 percent of the vote in a field of nine, set up an April 18 runoff pitting her against Fred Meyer, who finished second with 26 percent.

Airliner Crash-Lands in Rome

ROME — A Danish Boeing 727 with 174 passengers on board made a crash landing at Rome's Ciampino airport on Monday when its front wheel failed to descend, but no one was hurt, airport sources said. The pilot brought the plane down on its belly and the passengers, all Danes, left by emergency chutes.

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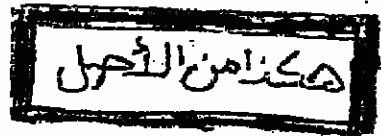
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ARTS / LEISURE

A Jazz Studio in the Living Room

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune
ZERKALL, West Germany — Kurt Renker built a basement studio for musicians who cannot afford to build one of their own.

ing. He knows his way around. It's less than an hour's drive from Düsseldorf and central to Amsterdam, Brussels, Paris and Frankfurt.

Renker and the people who record for CPM have in common mutual respect. He will not work with anyone he doesn't get along with even if he likes the music.

lives in the house. He hates the word engineer as much as Renker hates the word producer.

He worked in a bookstore, joined a jazz club, met musicians, booked an Eberhard Weber concert.

The musicians record in the living room. Cables connect the microphones to a 32-track digital control room upstairs.

There is room for three guests in the studio-house, and good friends stay in Renker's modern home hidden on a hill up the road in Niedeggen.

Last year Quintus worked with Chanel Five, a rock band from Hamburg, which rented the studio off and on for five months.

Renker, 28, is a new sort of art patron. Ten years ago, using money given him by his father, he hooked up with Walter Quintus, an engineer, to form CMP (Creative Music Productions), a record company specializing in jazz-oriented new music.

In the two years since the studio was built, David Liebman, Richie Beirach, John Bergamo, Mark Nauseef and others have recorded esoteric music listeners must work to understand.

The clean-cut Renker looks like he might be an astronaut. He speaks lightly accented declarative sentences in American English.

Renker prefers to work from morning to evening. Recording musicians generally prefer the reverse. But he points outside to the mountain and says: "In most studios you never see daylight anyway."

Renker grew up around here. Farm country. There are rolling hills, lakes. You can walk for hours without seeing another human being.

without seeing another human being.

Quintus, who is also a violinist.

Quintus, who is also a violinist.



Kurt Renker, at home.



The newly-revealed Titian, after cleaning.

The Restoration Of a True Titian

By John Russell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After cleaning and restoration at the Metropolitan Museum in New York and intensive research by a Met curator, a large painting attributed simply to "Workshop of Titian" is now attributed to the great Venetian master himself.

ing, Dr. Pillsbury came to see it, and he asked if I would consider selling it to the Kimbell, and I said I would. He agreed to pay me \$1.5 million in three annual installments.

Aside from an increase in value of "The Madonna and Child, with Female Saint and the Infant John the Baptist" from about \$50,000 to millions of dollars, the process of discovery and authentication provides fresh insights into one of history's greatest artists.

The X-ray was decisive. It revealed that on the left of the painting the Madonna was initially intended to be taking a flower from the hand of one of Titian's hetter young angels.

Last June the Kimbell Art Museum in Fort Worth, Texas, bought a painting that had been sold at Sotheby's in London in April 1986 for around \$50,000.

On the right side, where foliage initially followed the configuration of a bush that appears in the London painting, Titian reinvented the composition by putting in the infant John the Baptist as a sturdy upstanding little boy with a lamb in tow.

Labeled flatly a Titian, it is on loan to the Met and can be seen through April 26. It will then be sent to Fort Worth. Because it is painted not on canvas but on three horizontal panels of poplar wood, it is not likely to be lent again.

Elegant compositional refinements — notably the white cloth on the lap of the Virgin that serves, as Christiansen puts it, "as a foil for the soft, rounded forms of the Child" — are further evidence of the care with which Titian revised and refined his ideas.

"The picture said 'Titian' to me. But it was hung high, and I didn't want to arouse notice by asking for it to be taken down. It was filthy and there had been previous restorations, but I took a little saliva and I rubbed just a little of the lamb in the lower right corner and just a little of the face of John the Baptist. And I saw — I knew — that Titian himself had done them. There was no mistaking it.

So this is not — nor could it be — the painting as it left Titian's studio 450 years ago. Besides, as Pillsbury said Wednesday, "There could never be a proof in law that every bit of the picture was painted by Titian."

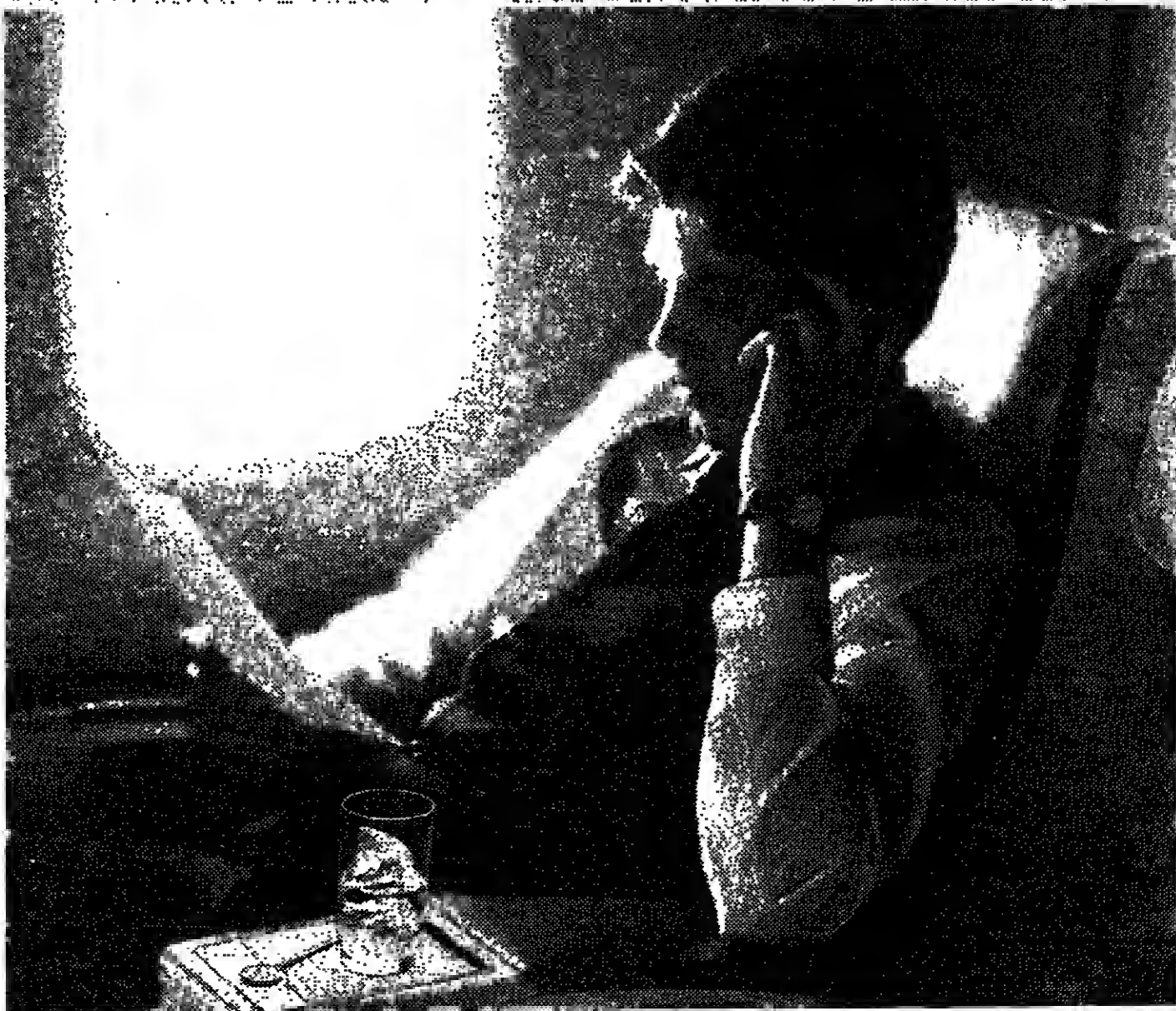
"I was terrified that someone else would see it. I didn't sleep. Naturally, I could not bid myself. So I asked a young lady of my acquaintance to bid for me. I would sit near her, and she would bid, without looking at me. She was very nervous. 'How far shall I go?' she said. I told her that she could go to \$375,000. After that, she should look at me. If I had my glasses on, she should continue. If not, she should stop.

Of course, the picture has lost a lot, too. The draperies of the kneeling saint have quite gone, really, thanks to irreversible fading, and so their modeling now looks quite insubstantial and they don't line up with the other, more strongly painted values. The Madonna's blue cloak has very much darkened, too, thanks to Titian's use of an azure blue.

"But there was no competition. She bid. The auctioneer went up as far as the reserve price, and that was that. She got it. When I brought the picture back to New York, Sir John Pope-Hennessy and Keith Christiansen at the Met asked me if I would send it to them to be X-rayed. I agreed, and John Brealey cleaned the picture, and everyone was very pleased, and Everett Fahy, who is now head of European paintings at the Met, told Edmund Pillsbury in passing that they had a wonderful new Titian in their conservation studio that I had bought for next to nothing.

This is a picture that is worth going a long way to see. And what a bargain in today's terms.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Energy From Moscow

Of all the things to be said of Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms, this is one of the most telling: He has made his country exciting. It is true, of course, that what would be unworthy of note in Paris, Rio or Tokyo is stunning when coming from Moscow...

makes East Europeans snatch up Russian newspapers. It makes the speeches of Soviet leaders readable. It makes old reporters pine to be in Moscow, and business people think about the market in Kiev.

Middle East Conference?

Jimmy Carter came to Washington last week to beat the drums for an international conference on the Arab-Israeli dispute. It is a widely discussed idea for reviving progress toward peace — a process which surged ahead while Mr. Carter was president...

meanwhile, being no less fearful than Likud of being ganged up on, wants a conference to be not a court of appeals but merely the occasion to begin direct talks.

No End to This War

The first U.S. combat victim in seven years of civil war in El Salvador has died in a guerrilla raid in which more than 60 government soldiers also were killed. It was a conspicuous success for the guerrillas, militarily and, perhaps more, politically...

Salvador's future. Until now, anyway, their assaults on military targets have been the lesser part of their activity. The greater part is their attacks on economic targets — coffee plantations, buses, electric pylons.

Other Comment

Gorbachev Plays to the Right

Over the years, the Soviet Union has accorded a warm welcome to many Western visitors. But these have been the likes, like Eleanor Roosevelt and Beatrice Webb, who caused no trouble. Margaret Thatcher did cause trouble. She told the Russian people unwelcome home truths on television.

have any chance of meaning anything in the foreseeable future are those that have the support of the right. If he wants to do serious business with the West, it has to be along lines acceptable to right-wing opinion.



Gorbachev Impresses Some; Others Are Worried

WASHINGTON — It is hard to remember a time when the experts on world affairs were so divided as they are now on relations among the major nations.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has come back from a visit to Moscow gushing about her reception. It had given her a "remarkable insight" into Mikhail Gorbachev and the Soviet Union.

Shultz is not going to Moscow to discuss Mr. Gorbachev's agenda for the elimination of intermediate-range nuclear missiles. Ronald Reagan set that agenda five years ago.

Still, these are thoughtful people whose observations are worth considering. Mrs. Thatcher did not report any tangible progress, but she thought Mr. Gorbachev was easing up a bit on human rights.

Moscow Talks About a 'Transitional Era'

SOVIET leaders think the West has entered a "transitional era" of advancement from capitalism to communism. They see declining Western military strength, and growth of the Soviet Union's colonial empire, as proof.

It is never easy to know when one historical epoch ends and another begins. It is time, however, to think about it. The question has compelling implications for an administration and Congress that continue to accept trade policies that do not secure a fair deal for American products, and foreign aid programs that have only a remote relation to U.S. national security.

So you take your choice. America is either in the process of reaching the most important East-West compromise since the invention of the atom bomb, or it is stumbling into a Gorbachev trap for the demoralizing of Europe and the decoupling of NATO.

So think a former French foreign minister, Jean François-Poncet. So also, it appears, thinks Mrs. Kirkpatrick. She asks troubling questions: Have American economic power and governmental authority so eroded that the United States truly has lost the ability to hold its own in the international sphere?

Kennans and Lippmanns Are Allowed to Debate

WASHINGTON — The main foreign policy issue in America in the summer of 1947, the second summer after World War II ended, was, as it is today, how to deal with the Soviet Union.

War: A Study in U.S. Foreign Policy." Mr. Kennan enunciated the policy. Mr. Lippmann gave the name to the era that resulted. Although Foreign Affairs was the most important organ for the discussion of foreign policy, not a word of Mr. Lippmann's argument appeared in it.

Tempting, but not so. Mr. Kennan came to realize that he had overstated his case, and he became one of the severest critics of containment. Mr. Lippmann's conciliatory arguments were depreciated by the Soviet takeover of Czechoslovakia in 1948, less than a year after his columns appeared; indeed, for a time in the '60s he was among the most outspoken supporters of President Johnson's Vietnam policies.

On this 40th anniversary of the X article, the spring issue of Foreign Affairs includes commemorative articles, including the one by X. The issue posthumously restores Mr. Lippmann to the journal's pages with excerpts from his 1947 critique.

El Salvador: The Rebels Prove They Are Still There

WASHINGTON — The attack by rebel forces on El Salvador's second-largest military base on March 31 says much about the situation in that republic. It also sheds light on attitudes and policies in Washington, where wishful thinking and short-term political considerations have replaced serious analysis with regard to Central America.

There are lessons to be learned from the events at the El Paraiso base in Chalatenango Province, but they probably will not be heeded.

Haig decided that El Salvador was the place to "draw the line." Coming to terms with the Sandinistas and the Salvadoran insurgency may not be easier for the United States than it is now. But then, statecraft and policy with an eye toward the long term were never the Reagan administration's strong suit.

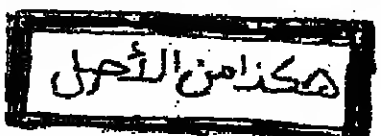
The writer, a graduate professor of political science at the National University of Mexico, is currently a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Coal Strike Ends LONDON — The great coal strike is over and the dark cloud that for five weeks has lowered menacingly over the industrial centers of the country is at last dispelled.

1937: Jewish Ancestry NEW YORK — The night of Dr. Karl Landsteiner, pathologist and winner of the Nobel Prize in 1930, to conceal his Jewish ancestry is being disputed in the New York State Supreme Court.

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Advertisement for 'Dokan Min al-Shair' (Market of Poetry) featuring a large number '10' and various text in Arabic.

OPINION

Sorkow Delivered the Baby And Savaged Her Mother

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — The case of Baby M was a tragedy without villains until the very end, and then the judge stepped forward. His logic was flawed, his sense of mercy nonexistent. He used his power not only to take a child away from its mother, but to keep them from ever seeing each other again. He denounced the mother needlessly and brutally.

ON MY MIND

positive. This is character assassination from the bench. It was an attempt to manipulate opinion against her. It exploited the judge's position on the bench. The judge performed one public service. He brought out for the whole world to see what lawyers talk about only behind the hand.

There are judges known for their nastiness, for embarrassing lawyers for the pleasure of it, harassing defendants, using their authority to terrorize courtrooms. Usually, only people in the courtroom know because most trials get no public attention.

The lawyers know they may be appearing before that judge again one day. So they swallow it, and judges who humiliate the helpless before them get away with it. Their arrogance grows.

In the courtroom, Judge Sorkow made his distaste for Mrs. Whitehead plain. Ruling against her was one thing, but he used the power of the bench as a brand against her. She was a party in a custody case, not a criminal. He should not have added public humiliation to personal loss.

Even lawyers not opposed to surrogacy were startled by the construction of the judge's decision. He said that the surrogacy contract was totally valid, without dealing with a central issue: Contract laws never envisioned surrogacy motherhood. Can they be extended to cover it without appropriate legislation?

At the same time, the judge insisted that the key to the case was the welfare

of the baby. If that were so, there was no need to rule on the contract.

If there was not much logic, there was plenty of motive. The judge not only wanted to give the father and his wife custody but to refuse Mrs. Whitehead visitation rights — to "terminate" her. Under the law he would have had to have found that she had abused or abandoned the baby, which he could not do.

He decided that the surrogacy contract provided for termination and was legal. He turned the baby over to the father, terminated Mrs. Whitehead and then played his ace.

He called William and Elizabeth Stern into his chambers and within minutes rammed through an adoption process that normally takes weeks or months. The purpose plainly was to make Mrs. Whitehead's position even more difficult. Mrs. Whitehead's lawyer says he was not even informed of what was going on in the judge's chambers.

Appeals judges will find little in the record on an issue that might have undercut the judge's elegant philosophy that a "deal is a deal" no matter what.

That issue is the changes in a woman's body and mind during pregnancy that bind her to the baby and could make any prenatal agreement to give the baby away suddenly horrifying. The defense counsel says the judge would not permit expert opinion on that subject.

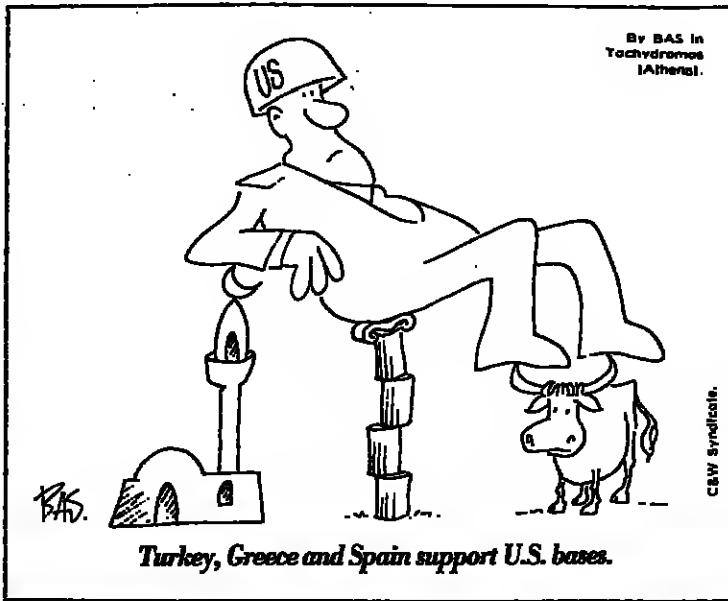
A surrogate mother, like a pregnant woman planning to give up a child for adoption, should be allowed a grace period to change her mind.

That might cause sorrow to the father, which could be somewhat assuaged with shared custody — not the cruel cutoff that Judge Sorkow ruled that Mrs. Whitehead must endure forever. That would mean that fathers in surrogacy could also demand a grace period. Fine, provided they assumed financial responsibility. Few rich women become surrogate mothers. Escape clauses would make both mother and father far more cautious about the idea. That is exactly the point.

In the absence of legislation, the judge should have said that in decency he was unable to make a drastic decision. He could have ordered some form of shared custody until the law was made clear. Not a great solution but better than validating a contract about human destinies in the absence of guidance from society. And better than rendering the mother forever from the baby, and then slapping her across the face with denunciation.

Mrs. Whitehead descended into a public hell of exposure and humiliation to try to keep her child. This forced us all to face surrogate motherhood as an issue that touched our own beliefs and souls. For that she deserved respect, perhaps even a touch of gratitude, certainly not a judge's vilification.

The New York Times.



Turkey, Greece and Spain support U.S. bases.

Carry Some Coins and Don't See Statistics

By John Bowers

NEW YORK — When I came to New York I was struck by the occasional shapeless form lying on the street, with people stepping around it as if it were there. In Tennessee, where I came from, we called an ambulance when we found someone on the street, or at least we tried to find out what was wrong. But New York wasn't Tennessee, and I was trying hard to be a New Yorker.

I went along fine for many years, stepping around bodies with the best of them, never looking panhandlers in the eye. But suddenly I became aware that there were far more wretched people on the street than before. Something was wrong. They were increasing the way new with-it restaurants, stretch limos and tall glass towers with atriums were increasing.

two to nearly anyone who asks — the drunk, the baffled, the handicapped and the insane. Those seeking a meager crumb or two are usually pretty whipped and pose no real threat to anyone. I offer eye contact and an ear. It has turned out in cost no more than a couple of dollars a day, and I get a lot more thanks than I do from the Internal Revenue Service.

MEANWHILE

On the subway, a black youth with no legs at all, but with a powerful torso, propelled himself down the aisle by his palms and the seat of his pants. What must it take to do that in a place that is hard going even with two good legs? "Thank you, man," he said, grabbing my quarter as he flew past.

dressed than I held a plastic cup. I assumed its purpose was to hold coins and not to hold his coffee. "God bless you, my man," he said. "I got one of the cheeriest greetings I ever received in my life."

At 57th and Broadway, an intense dark-haired man held a can and sang what I took to be an operatic number. He held the cup like a make-believe microphone, and something to receive coins in. He wasn't making anything. And I have run across several women holding young children and asking for alms. I suspect that some have borrowed the kids to use as shields. But a deal is a deal. I give them quarters.

After I dropped off my kids at school the other day, a young man began musing his way toward the entrance. "I got to hand out quarters, not open doors in my kid's school for strangers off the street. Look," I said, "you're going to get in lots of trouble if you try to go in there."

"Yeah, well, they ain't got any bathrooms in this city for people who need them." He had a Southern accent somewhat like mine. "They got a bathroom in there. Get out of my way."

"Sorry," I said, "but you'll just have the police on you if you keep this up. Here, I slipped him a buck. Try the coffee shop on the corner."

"You really want to help me? Then tell me where I can get a job. I can lay a roof, throw up Sheetrock, do plumbing, electricity and put in tile. I ain't no bum."

But in the current definition of the term, he was. He may not have been a bum, but he looked like a bum. In New York, image is everything. "Get cleaned up," I said. "Then go down to Houston Street early in the morning and check one of those employment agencies. They hire temporary construction workers there. He looked at me as if I might be crazy myself. "Houston Street? No way. They just work you to death and pay you peanuts. That ain't no help."

"You ask, I tell. Where you from?" "I don't feel like talking about it. You got something to say to help, I'll listen."

"One thing I can tell you is that no one's going to be inclined to help you if you start off being so ornery."

"Ha! Don't you see, man? I don't want advice. I want a goddam job."

He turned on his heels as I turned on mine. I was thankful the coffee house on the corner was about to inherit him and his problems. I had fulfilled my bargain with myself. Make contact with a person, not with a statistic. Whether that person says God bless you or damn you.

The writer is a novelist. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Whatevergate: Nothing to Be Worried About After All

For a while I was worried. I feared that the Tower commission might force Americans to confront some uncomfortable questions, such as: Why, if U.S. foreign policy goals are moral, must the executors of the policies construct a labyrinth of lies to cover their activities? What is there about the perceived critical facilities and attention span of Americans that emboldened Messrs. Reagan, Regan, Casey, North, Poindexter and McFarlane to carry on?

But the commission did not fall into the trap. It saw the scandal as an unfortunate but largely localized foul-up caused by two zealots (North and Poindexter), faulty management (Regan) and a good president betrayed by his big bear.

The problem has been solved cleanly and swiftly. The patient will be back to normal in no time. Let the self-congratulation and memoir writing begin.

THOMAS S. HARRINGTON, Madrid.

What About Wallenberg?

The abduction in Lebanon of the Anglican emissary Terry Waite and the releases in the Soviet Union of political prisoners bring to mind the fate of Raoul Wallenberg, the first neutral negotiator taken hostage in the modern era. The Swedish diplomat was taken into Soviet "protective custody" in Budapest in 1945, after helping thousands of Hungarian Jews escape the Nazis.

Not until the Russians give a full accounting of his whereabouts or fate can their "shaw" be considered credible.

Professor ROBERT EISENMAN, Lincoln College, Oxford University.

How Not to Win a War

In response to the report "Russians in Afghanistan Mixed in Their Vietnam" (Feb. 19) by Bernard E. Tranter:

The late Yuri Andropov assured his Politburo colleagues in 1971, "We will win the Vietnam War not in Vietnam, not in Paris, but in the streets of America."

And the Soviets did win the war in the streets of America, with help from congressional Democrats and the anti-Communist American media.

It would behoove Western journalists to refrain from compounding their foolishness by falsely linking a gallant American attempt to spare a small country the horrors of communism with the cold-blooded Soviet imposition of those horrors on another small country.

JACK JOLIS, Brasschaat, Belgium.

Presidential Manners

I was appalled to see on the front page of your March 24 issue a photograph of President Francois Mitterrand talking to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, with one hand in his pocket and the other pointing a finger at her. There was a time when French manners were considered to be the best in the world. What has happened to them?

L.E. ALLWOOD, Le Château d'Oleron, France.

More on Preachers, Please

Please continue full reporting on the television preachers' battle. My favorite quote so far, reported in your March 26 issue, is Oral Roberts' remark from his Tulsa, Oklahoma, "prayer tower": "You are sowing discord among the brethren because somehow you think you're bolter than thou." Art Buchwald faces competition from unexpected quarters.

CHARLES BOGGS, Paris.

Protect the Gift of Surrogacy

There is a good ethical argument in favor of a woman's right to have a baby for someone else. It has probably gone on privately for centuries — sisters have had babies for each other, and so have close friends. It is in the nature of the "gift relationship," done by one person for the benefit of another or others. When trust prevails on all sides, rather than contracts and cash on the table, a surrogate mother can confer the greatest of benefits on a childless couple. Let nobody stop her.

— Rabbi Julia Neuberger, writing in The Sunday Times (London).

A Centennial Message from the International Herald Tribune

NOTES ON A CENTURY A Champagne Marathon: Burned by the Toasts



Top hats bobbing genteelly, touring American mayors stride away from another civic reception, tracked by the press. (At right, in hat, the author of this column, with Lee Dickson of the Chicago Tribune.)

"We're in France!" furiously whispered the young mayor of Hartford, Conn. "Don't make a scene!" But the Los Angeles mayor strode indignantly from the room, leaving his glass untasted.

From then on their every gaffe was reported in the American press, and when some of the mayors imbibed too freely, even the French paper ran humorous items about "le goodtime-charlie."

The French Republic supplied the American mayors, and the reporters accompanying them, with a beautiful railroad train as their home between stops at luxury hotels in the journey around France.

We were a small press corps: Lee Dickson of the Chicago Tribune, a young reporter from the New York Times, bureau staffers from the AP, UP and INS, and myself, for the Paris Herald and its New York parent.

Each successive region tried to out-do the last, especially as to viands and potables. Except for Los Angeles' aggressively dry mayor, the guests drank with gusto the superb vintages accompanying perhaps the most

delectable food they'd tasted. The climax came at Reims, where the champagne interests gave them a magnificent seven-course dinner, each course accompanied by a superb vintage. My pal Dickson of the Tribune was sitting beside me. And we were treating the proceedings with up-most respect. Then something shocked us profoundly. As the last course was being served, the mayors' condition hovered between ecstasy and disaster. But for once, they showed discretion. They struggled up and departed, leaving hosts, wine waiters and journalists aghast. They also left rows of bubbling glasses stretching away to infinity. How many glasses? One hundred? Two hundred? Who knows? Mind you, this was champagne beyond price, the kind great vigneron set out only for a most historic occasion, such as a royal wedding. Dickson and I looked at each other, then at the sparkling glasses, and came to a wordless decision. Each of us started moving resolutely along his side of the table, doing the mayors' duty for them. "To Franco-American amity!" ... "Vive la France!" ... "Vive l'Amérique!" ... "Lafayette, we are here!" ... "To Lindbergh!" ... "To Costes and Bellone!" ... "Joffre and Pershing!" ... "Empress Josephine!" ... "Josephine Baker!" — and so on. How far we actually got is not recorded, but we tried. That night neither of us filed a dispatch. Nothing on the mayors! Next morning we were found blissfully sleeping in the town's public fountain. Back in Paris we were called on the carpet by our respective bosses, fully expecting to be fired. But honor and youthful idealism won out in both cases, and we were spared. Dickson later told me his boss relented when the true situation was explained; that, indeed, his boss started roaring with laughter and said we deserved a medal. And my boss, Eric Hawkins, immortalized the incident in his book.

This is the tenth in a series of messages about the IHT which will appear throughout the Centennial year.

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NYSE Most Actives table with columns for stock symbol, volume, high, low, and change.

Market Sales table showing volume for NYSE, AMEX, and OTC.

NYSE Index table showing composite index and various market indices.

Monday's NYSE 3pm logo with 'Via The Associated Press' text.

AMEX Diary table listing daily market activity.

NASDAQ Index table showing various market indices.

AMEX Most Actives table listing top trading stocks.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table.

NYSE Diary table.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table.

Dow Jones Averages table.

Standard & Poor's Index table.

NASDAQ Diary table.

AMEX Stock Index table.

Dow Average Breaks 2,400

NEW YORK — The Dow Jones industrial average closed above 2,400 for the first time Monday, but trading was subdued and punctuated by futures-linked buy and sell programs.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which Friday scored its biggest single-day gain ever, rose 15.20 to a new high of 2,405.54 Monday.

Advances outpaced declines 870-731 among the 2,000 issues traded on the New York Stock Exchange.

Big Board volume amounted to about 173.7 million, compared with 213.4 million on Friday. Traders said stock prices benefited from an early surge of follow-through buying — largely by foreigners — on Friday's rally.

But Ernie Rudnet, manager of block trading at Mabon Nugent & Co., said no particular group of stocks was up dramatically.

"We're really seeing a very, very mixed market here with people trying to see whether we've seen the end of the correction that took place early last week or whether it's a short-term trap for bulls," he said.

Brad Weekes, senior vice-president in sales and trading at Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, called Monday's trading boring.

"We had a start at the beginning of the day, but we had no huge orders," he said.

Jack Baker, head of the equity block trading desk at Shearson Lehman Brothers, said institutional investors "took a bit of a back seat"

To Our Readers

Wall Street closing prices are not available in this edition because of transmission problems. This edition carries 3 p.m. prices. We regret the inconvenience in readers.

Monday, but he does not think the bull market is over. "The system is awash with cash, and as long as the bond market maintains an even keel, the Dow could have a quick, fast run-up to 2,500," he said.

Texasco was the most active NYSE-listed issue, falling 4 to 33 1/2 after the Supreme Court ruled 9-0 that a federal court should not have blocked a Texas law that required Texaco to post a \$11 billion bond in Texas courts to appeal a judgment in favor of Pennzoil.

Ual followed, rising 6 1/2 to 65 1/4 after getting a proposal from its pilots union to buy its United Airlines unit for \$4.5 billion.

BellSouth (ex-dividend) was third, slipping 3/8 to 39 1/4.

Caesars World rose 1 1/2 to 30 1/2. In an attempt to fend off a hostile takeover offer by its largest shareholder, Martin Sosonoff, Caesars World announced a major recapitalization plan Sunday that would give shareholders a special one-time \$25-a-share dividend plus some equity in a restructured company.

Among blue chips, AT&T fell 1/4 to 24 1/4, IBM eased 1/4 to 149 1/4, General Motors rose 1/4 to 81 1/4, Sears rose 1 to 55 1/2, USX added 3/4 to 29 1/4, Ford jumped 2 1/2 to 90 1/4 and Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing rose 2 1/2 to 133 1/4.

Large table of stock prices and market data, columns include High, Low, and Change.

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Vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page with various brand names like 'Swedish' and 'Per With'.

Talk it over with DKB. The international bank that listens.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1987

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

In Taiwan, Everything That Goes Up, Keeps Going Up

By PATRICK L. SMITH

TAIPEI — Everyone who watches this small, hyperactive market has been asking the same question of late: When will the current rally end? Since the beginning of the year, the Taiwan Stock Exchange index has headed toward heaven as if Chuck Yeager, the high-altitude test pilot, were somehow at the controls.

All the factors that have driven the market to seven months of record highs are still there.

All the factors that have driven this market to seven straight months of record highs are still in place. Output is expected to expand by 8 percent this year, spring earnings reports have been excellent, and with a current price-to-earnings ratio of about 15, the market is far from overpriced.

More to the point, speculative funds have poured into Taiwan since the new Taiwan dollar began appreciating against the U.S. currency last year, causing an explosive growth in foreign reserves. And while the national savings rate is now 38 percent, interest rates are at record lows.

Awash with cash, banks are refusing to take deposits. The only places to put the stuff are the stock market and real estate, which, as one economist said, has been a "dead investment" for years. Because the market is driven by excess liquidity, analysts say the stabilization of the exchange rate and the expected removal of exchange controls will determine the extent of a correction when it comes.

MOST MARKET watchers would be happy if the index hit 1,600 or so this month before setting back 150 to 200 points below that level.

The market, which was closed Monday, ended a half-day session Saturday at 1,461.79, a fall of 16.87 points. Turnover was \$1.94 billion new Taiwan dollars (\$173.6 million) — not a record but still a new unheard-of only a year ago.

All of the funds through which foreigners are permitted to invest here are backing slightly away from the standard meat of export-oriented stocks.

Looking at the currency and reserve situations, we're convinced that the economy will be domestically led over the next few years," said Danny Chan, an executive from Fidelity International Investment Management who runs the \$25 million Taiwan Fund.

This has led Mr. Chan's fund and the three others like it into such sectors as construction, plastics, foods, cement and chemicals.

The Taiwan Fund and the Formosa Fund, which is managed by Hoare Govett, the British stockbrokerage, are pacing the pack. The more sluggish performance — which is still up 32 percent from last May — is the Taiwan (R.O.C.) Fund, largest of the four.

Shares in the funds are difficult to acquire. The only one readily available to newcomers is the Taiwan Fund, which is traded on the American Stock Exchange.

Its shares opened in December at \$12.18 and shot to \$39 before settling at \$32.00. That is still a premium of nearly 200 percent over net asset value.

By the end of this year, however, all four funds will also be operating adjacent "domestic" funds, which are limited to holders of new Taiwan dollars.

Chase Hit By Loans To Brazil

\$2.3 Billion Put On Nonaccrual

By Lee A. Daniels

NEW YORK — Chase Manhattan Corp. said Monday that it was placing \$2.3 billion of medium- and long-term loans to borrowers in Brazil on nonaccrual status because of uncertainty about the resumption of interest payments. The action means Chase is essentially declaring the loans delinquent.

The action, retroactive to Jan. 1, will reduce first-quarter net income by about \$31 million, Chase said. This amount includes the reversal of interest accrued in 1986 but not yet collected.

Chase estimated that if no interest payments were made on these loans during the rest of 1987, the after-tax impact for 1987 would be about \$120 million based on current interest rates.

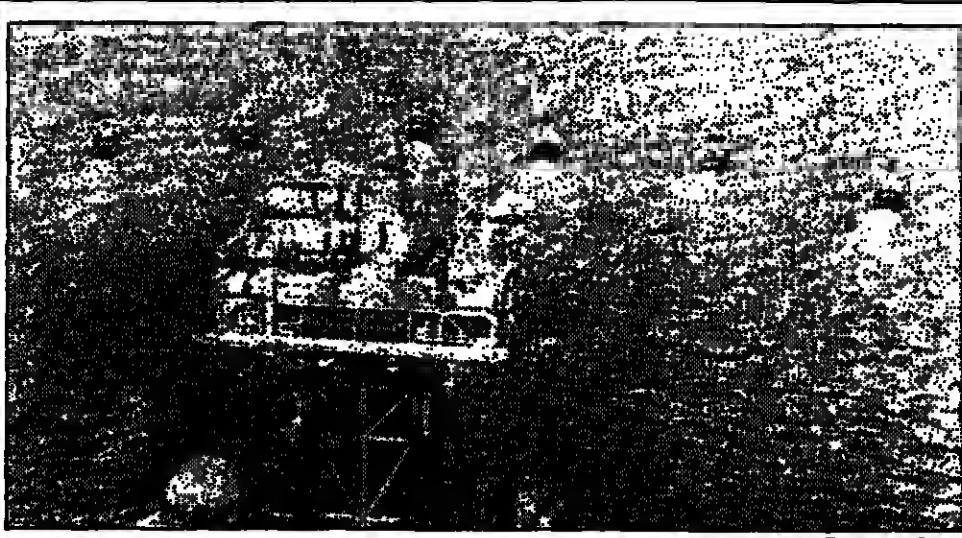
Chase had net income of \$143.7 million in the first quarter of 1986. Full year net income was \$585.4 million. Last week, five of the largest U.S. bank groups designated as delinquent a total of about \$6 billion of loans to Brazil, which has suspended interest payments on foreign commercial debt.

The banks, in placing the loans on nonaccrual status, or cash basis, will now account for interest payments only when they arrive, rather than when they are due.

Under U.S. banking law, banks must place loans on nonaccrual if payments of interest are past due 90 days or more.

Chase noted Monday that interest payments on many of the loans it was listing would not actually become past due by 90 days until the second and third quarters of 1987.

However, in light of uncertainty see CHASE, Page 13



Tugs pulling a Phillips drilling platform into place in the North Sea in 1983.

Debt Falls and Hopes Rise at Phillips

But Oil Firm Faces Long Recovery From Takeover Bids

By Lee A. Daniels

BARTLESVILLE, Oklahoma — Early last year the survival of Phillips Petroleum Co., the eighth-largest U.S. oil concern, seemed threatened by the crashing price of crude oil and by the legacy of its bruising struggle to defeat back-to-back takeover attempts: a mountainous \$7 billion debt.

Now, however, Phillips, the dominating presence in this community of 36,000 just north of Tulsa, is not only alive but slowly staging a comeback.

To be sure, Phillips must still rebuild its decimated oil-exploration operations, even as it continues to liquidate itself. Last year its worldwide crude oil reserves fell 20 percent, to 718 million barrels, according to the company's annual report.

And with natural gas prices expected to remain depressed for the foreseeable future, it is unclear just how soon Phillips will be able to exploit its 5.1 trillion

cubic feet (153 billion cubic meters) of natural gas reserves. Even so, concerns on Wall Street about Phillips' survival have diminished considerably. "They deserve a lot of credit,"

'They deserve a lot of credit. They've had to climb out of a huge hole.'

— Thomas A. Petrie, a managing director of First Boston Corp.

said Thomas A. Petrie, a managing director of First Boston Corp. "They've had to climb out of a huge hole, and though they're not even half the way out, they have implemented a good program that didn't gut the company."

C.J. (Pete) Silas, 52, Phillips' chairman and chief executive officer, observed: "So far we have done what we said we'd do to get the company back on track."

Rather than destroying morale, the company's trials appear to have had just the opposite effect. An esprit de corps is apparent among executives and workers alike, despite cutbacks that have pared its payroll to 21,500, from 29,000, since 1984. And Phillips remains a significant force overseas, with operations in 11 countries, including the Norwegian sector of the North Sea and Nigeria.

"We wanted to be able to say that Phillips had this crisis forced upon it and handled it well," said James J. Mulva, Phillips' treasurer, speaking with intensity. "For us it was always a matter of how quickly could we come back and be competitive."

Phillips' stronger balance sheet and improved earnings outlook help explain analysts' See PHILLIPS, Page 15

Report Says Bid For Standard by BP Is Too Low

By Warren Getler

LONDON — Financial advisers to Standard Oil Co. rejected Monday as "inadequate" a \$70 a share offer from British Petroleum Co. for the 45 percent of Standard that BP does not already own.

BP, Europe's second largest oil company, responded by saying it was sticking to its original offer. First Boston Inc., advisers to a committee of outside directors at Cleveland-based Standard, said late last week that the "acquisition value of public shares in Standard Oil" was "at least \$85 per share."

At that price, BP would have to pay \$8.9 billion for the 45 percent stake it is seeking in Standard. Its current offer of \$70 a share valued the stake at \$7.4 billion.

First Boston's evaluation does not mean Standard's bid is recommending that BP's bid should be rejected.

Standard, in a statement Monday, made clear that the special committee of outside advisers has yet to review the First Boston assessment of BP's bid and then report to the Standard board by April 14.

The announcement, however, raises some doubt whether BP's \$7.4 billion tender offer, which expires April 28, will be successful. It also suggests that BP may be forced to sweeten its bid, much as the Royal Dutch/Shell Group repeatedly had to increase the value of its ultimately successful \$5.67 billion offer in 1984 for the 31 percent of Shell Oil that it did not already own.

In that earlier Royal Dutch takeover of Shell Oil, an independent committee evaluating the bid for Shell Oil became the target of sharp criticism and numerous lawsuits by independent U.S. shareholders who contended that the committee

had failed to do its utmost in obtaining at the outset an adequate valuation of the company.

A group of Standard holders filed a suit in federal court in Cleveland, shortly after the BP offer, charging that the bid is "so grossly inadequate and unfair as to constitute a fraud."

BP, which announced its bid on March 26, said Monday that it "has no intention of increasing the price of its offer." BP said that the offer, which began April 1, "is fair to the shareholders of Standard Oil and more than fully reflects Standard Oil's underlying asset value."

BP said that it and Goldman Sachs, the U.S. investment bank acting as adviser to BP on the takeover, regarded First Boston's \$85 a share valuation of Standard as "ill-founded and incorrect." The British group said First Boston's assessment of oil price trends, contained in its merger assessment, had little relation with reality.

David M. Gray, oil analyst with a London brokerage, James Capel & Co., said: "BP said First Boston's \$85 per share valuation is all quite unrealistic. From what I've heard" about First Boston's assessment, "it looks pretty ambitious. For example, Standard is on the record as saying \$15 per barrel is the oil price it is using for its planning. But First Boston, it appears, is setting a price well above that."

"BP has said very firmly it is not going to increase its offer, and I believe it," Mr. Gray said. Sir Peter Walters, BP's chairman, has said that the company's offer is unconditional and not dependent on BP's obtaining a set number of Standard Oil shares. Sir Peter indicated that if BP received 80 percent of Standard shares outstanding, it could force a compulsory merger under Ohio corporate law and Standard's own corporate guidelines.

"If BP fails to get 80 percent," said Mr. Gray, "I think they'll just accept the lower level. They can always come back, after the tender expires, on the open market."

BP and Standard said Monday that their financial advisers were willing to exchange information. Standard said the special committee favored such an exchange as the basis of further negotiations between BP and the committee, whose chairman is Douglas D. Danforth, chairman of Westinghouse Electric Corp.

Pilots, Citing Takeover Fears, Offer \$4.5 Billion for United

By Calvin Sims

NEW YORK — The pilots' union of United Airlines, which has been at odds with management for some time, has made an offer to buy United from Allegis Corp. for \$4.5 billion in cash, subordinated notes and assumed debt.

The union said Sunday in a letter to Richard J. Ferris, chairman and chief executive of Allegis, that the company's stockholders would be best served by "a restructuring of the company which would separate the airline from the auto and hotel assets."

"United Airlines should be returned to its core businesses," the Airline Pilots' Master Executive Council said in the letter, which was signed by F.C. Dubinsky, chairman of the council.

In trading Monday on the New York Stock Exchange, stock of UAL Inc., United's parent, closed at \$65.75 a share, up \$6.75.

Because the \$4.5 billion offer is being made for United Airlines and

not the holding company, analysts declined to put a per-share value on the offer. Allegis has 57 million shares outstanding.

In the letter, Mr. Dubinsky said the union was making the offer as a result of rumors that United might be a potential takeover target.

There was no immediate response from Allegis. [In Chicago, UAL Inc. said Monday that it would have no comment on the pilots' proposal until it had studied the letter. Reuters reported.]

A source in the financial community familiar with the situation said that while the pilots were expected to be able to raise the money they had not yet done so. The pilots said much of the money to fund the proposed transaction would come from their pension fund.

Similar employee attempts to acquire U.S. airlines, including Continental and Eastern airlines, failed.

If such a deal were to be completed the price for United would

be more than four times the price paid for any airline in the recent series of airline takeovers, United Airlines, which flies to all 50 states, carries 17 percent of U.S. passenger air traffic.

Since a strike last year, the pilots' union and United's management have often been at odds on how to improve productivity and cut costs in order to make the giant airline competitive with such emerging low-cost carriers as the Texas Air Corp., which owns Continental Airlines and Eastern Airlines.

Unlike other carriers, such as Trans World Airlines, which had heavy losses and which was taken over by Carl C. Icahn, the New York investor, with the help of two major TWA unions, United is strong financially despite some problems, and thus less vulnerable to takeover efforts.

Also, in the case of TWA, the desire of the unions to prevent a takeover by Frank A. Lorenzo, the chairman of Texas Air, helped unite the unions in support of Mr.

Icahn. The unions also offered wage and benefit concessions, which Mr. Icahn used to help persuade TWA's board to approve his takeover bid.

In the United case, there is at present no such outside takeover threat, and the pilots' union, in its letter, did not offer major concessions in support of its offer. Instead, it said that expected wage, pension and productivity savings by the pilots after they took over the airline would total about \$300 million a year.

There was no indication in the letter that the effort was being supported by other unions at United. Allegis, under the leadership of Mr. Ferris, has diversified rapidly, acquiring Hertz Corp. It also has Hilton International, a major hotel chain that will be added to Allegis' existing hotel business, Westin Hotel and Resorts.

As the corporation has diversified, Mr. Ferris has emphasized that each unit will have to largely finance its own growth, and that one should not subsidize the other. This has raised concern among air-

line employees and union leaders that the airline, which has had some setbacks in its earnings, may not get the commitment from management to finance its growth.

The pilots, in their letter, said that in "today's highly competitive industry environment, a first-class airline cannot afford the drain of financial capital and corporate commitment that results from excessive diversification."

"In our view," the letter added, "an airline should not be operated as part of a diversified enterprise."

The offer is for all United equipment, the carrier's computerized reservations system — one of the largest and most sophisticated in the airline industry — and all the landing and gate rights currently held by United.

Table with 2 columns: FOREIGN & COLONIAL RESERVE ASSET FUND and various investment options like U.S. DOLLAR 'CASH', MULTICURRENCY 'CASH', etc.

Currency Rates

Table with 4 columns: Cross Rates, Currency per U.S., Currency per U.S., and various currency pairs like Australian, British, Canadian, etc.

Interest Rates

Table with 4 columns: Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, and various interest rates for different terms and currencies.

Japan Business Group Urges Spending

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan's most influential business organization called Monday for a sweeping government spending program of nearly \$35 billion to stimulate the domestic economy, boost imports and ease trade friction.

The Federation of Economic Organizations, or Keidanren, unveiled the proposals as the Japanese government moved to avert the growing threat of retaliatory trade action by the United States and Britain.

The United States said last month it would impose tariffs of up to 100 percent on \$300 million in Japanese exports as a result of a dispute over microchips.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, making his first public comment on the matter, said Monday that he would ask the United States to withdraw the measures before they take effect April 17. He called the U.S. action "regrettable."

An emergency meeting on the issue, requested by Japan, is to begin Thursday in Washington.

In another development Monday, the British undersecretary for trade and industry met here with Japanese officials to demand greater access for British companies to Japanese markets.

The minister, Michael Howard,

said he had asked officials of the Finance Ministry and the Japan Securities Dealers Association to provide a timetable for greater British membership on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

He repeated a British threat to ban Japanese financial firms from Britain unless the Japanese opened their doors to more British firms, saying, "If we don't get what we want, we shall use our reciprocity powers."

But he said he was encouraged by the initial Japanese response. Eishiro Saito, chairman of the Keidanren business group, said Monday that the need for government stimulatory measures was so urgent that it warranted the temporary suspension of a plan to balance the national budget by 1990.

Japan has been urged by its trading partners to boost its domestic economy in order to reduce its reliance on exports and stimulate demand for imports.

Mr. Saito called for a government spending program of at least 5 trillion yen (\$34.2 billion). He also urged steps to open Japan's market to imports, including the elimination of import duties on industrial products and increased purchases of foreign agricultural goods such as beef and oranges.

Mr. Saito called for measures to

halt the appreciation of the yen, which has forced export-reliant industries to lay off workers, cut production and trim investment plans.

The Japanese government had no immediate response.

Mr. Howard's talks in Tokyo follow a decision Thursday by the British cabinet to retaliate against Japanese companies in Britain if Japan does not admit more British banks and securities houses.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange has permitted six foreign memberships. Three are held by British firms.

Finance Ministry officials said Vice Minister Toyono Gyohten told Mr. Howard he would work to expand membership so that more foreign firms can get a seat on the exchange. But Mr. Gyohten stressed that the matter was ultimately up to the stock exchange.

Britain's impatience over trade relations with Japan has grown because of a dispute over the share granted Cable and Wireless PLC, the British telecommunications giant, in a proposed international telecommunications consortium.

But Japanese officials said Monday that the telecommunications matter did not come up in their talks with Mr. Howard.

(UPI, Reuters, AP)

Gold

Table with 4 columns: Gold prices in various currencies and locations like London, Zurich, etc.

Advertisement for ALG (Air Line Group) featuring the slogan 'More business leaders fly ALG than any other custom air service in Europe.' Includes contact information for GENEVA and PARIS offices.

Advertisement for ARGENTINE REPUBLIC EXTERNAL U.S. \$ BONDS AND BONOS NOMINATIVOS THE WESTON GROUP. Includes contact information for CH-1003 LAUSANNE.

Large advertisement for Audemars Piguet Royal Oak watches. Features the text 'THE AUDEMARS PIGUET ROYAL OAK. NOTHING CAN EQUAL. THE ORIGINAL.' and 'Audemars Piguet La plus prestigieuse des signatures.' Includes an image of a watch and contact information for Cie S.A., 1348 Le Brassus, Switzerland.

Monday's NYSE 3pm

Table of stock market data for Monday, April 6, 1987, including NYSE and NASDAQ indices and various stock prices.

Table of stock market data for Monday, April 6, 1987, including NYSE and NASDAQ indices and various stock prices (Continued).

Table of stock market data for Monday, April 6, 1987, including NYSE and NASDAQ indices and various stock prices (Continued).

Table of international stock market data, including indices for various countries like Canada, Europe, and Japan.

Table of international stock market data, including indices for various countries like Canada, Europe, and Japan (Continued).

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Table of international stock market data, including indices for various countries like Canada, Europe, and Japan (Continued).

Table of international stock market data, including indices for various countries like Canada, Europe, and Japan (Continued).

EC Unemployment Rate Falls Slightly, to 11.7%

BRUSSELS — Unemployment in the European Community dipped in February to 11.7 percent from a record 11.8 percent the month before, the EC said Monday.

Looking for an International Manager?

60%* of IHT readers hold management positions. 82%* are with companies having international operations. 56%* have responsibilities for international operations.

Paris Commodities

Table of commodity prices in Paris, including various types of sugar and coffee.

London Commodities

Table of commodity prices in London, including various types of sugar and coffee.

Dividends

Table of dividend payments for various companies, including Cullen-Frost Bankers Inc.

Currency Options

Table of currency option prices for various currencies, including the British pound and Japanese yen.

Financial

Table of financial market data, including interest rates and bond prices.

Stock Indexes

Table of stock index values for various markets, including the NYSE and Nikkei.

Commodity Indexes

Table of commodity index values for various goods, including oil and metals.

Market Guide

Table providing a guide to various market sectors and their performance.

Advertisement for S&P 100 Index Options, featuring a table of option prices and contact information for Sheridan Morley.

Large vertical advertisement on the right side of the page, including text like 'Swedish', 'Business', and 'Subscribe'.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Swedish Investment Firms to Merge

By Juris Kaza
Special to the Herald Tribune
STOCKHOLM — The Swedish investment company Argentus...

Under the terms, Argentus, which already owns 30 percent of Beijer, will fully acquire the company for 230 kronor per share...

tax status of an operating company and will be headed by Mr. Wall as president and chief executive officer...

Bouygues Shares Advance After TFI Is Awarded

PARIS — Shares of the French construction group Bouygues SA jumped 6.13 percent in Monday morning trading...

Caesars World Unveils \$1 Billion Plan to Resist Takeover

By Al Delugach
Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Defending against a \$28-a-share takeover bid, Caesars World Inc. has unveiled a \$1 billion "recapitalization" plan...

ment of securities to be used to raise the rest of the needed funds was well under way.

New York, Mr. Gluck noted that the management plan would avoid layoffs and sale of assets.

would change its state of incorporation from Florida to Delaware by merging Caesars World into a wholly owned subsidiary.

Gencorp to Buy Own Shares, Sell Original Tire Business

AKRON, Ohio — Gencorp Inc., fighting a \$2.45 billion takeover bid, announced a stock buyback Monday and plans to sell some subsidiaries, including the tire business...

RKO operations would gain \$1.4 billion, which would be used to finance the buyback, the company said.

The other interesting aspect is the return of Ovin and the more active role by Anders Wall, the Stockholm analyst said.

CHASE: Delinquent Loans

(Continued from first finance page)
concerning its Brazilian loans, it said it had determined that it would be more appropriate to record income only when actual cash payments were received.

Dart Withdraws Supermarket Bid

NEW YORK — Dart Group Corp. said Monday that it had withdrawn a \$1.8 billion offer to acquire Supermarkets General Corp., one of the biggest U.S. food retailers.

Chunnel Share Sale Delayed

LONDON — Eurotunnel, the British-French consortium that is planning to build a railway tunnel under the English Channel, said Monday that it had postponed selling most of £750 million (\$1.2 billion) worth of shares to the public until the fall.

ways to a satisfactory agreement, we decided to make our larger public issue later in the year," said John Weaver, a spokesman in London for the group.

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Slightly Higher in New York

NEW YORK — The dollar closed slightly higher in New York against most currencies Monday after a modest rally faltered when a government economist said the United States had not defined its monetary targets.

London Dollar Rates table with columns for currency, rate, and change.

The dollar closed at 1.8265 Deutsche marks, up from 1.8162 at the close Friday, and at 143.875 yen, down from 146.05 Friday.

Silver Price Hits 2-Year High at London Fixing

LONDON — Silver prices rose Monday to levels not seen for nearly two years, dealers and analysts said.

Foreign Securities Firms May Lose Out in Tokyo

TOKYO — Foreign securities firms are spending millions of dollars to set up operations in Tokyo that industry sources say could in many cases lose money.

'There will be foreigners' fallout. They come in here with too-glib ideas about how they can survive.'

—David Miller, Jardine Fleming (Securities).

'I'd be surprised if more than two or three were making money if they honestly accounted for their costs,' said Mr. Miller, whose firm reported earnings of 1.4 billion yen for the six months ended Sept. 30, 1986.

TEXACO: U.S. Supreme Court Ruling Favors Pennzoil

(Continued from Page 1) not to rule on the central issue in the case — the posting of the bond — was a major blow for Texaco.

Texaco's chairman, Al DeCrane, said after the ruling: "We are preparing to seek to resolve the entire package through discussions."

and Pennzoil announced on Jan. 4, 1984, an agreement in principle to merge. Two days later, Texaco reached an agreement to acquire Getty.

Bartlesville: Company Town Stands Out in Oklahoma

BARTLESVILLE, Oklahoma — Phillips' presence has made this city — Oklahoma's seventh-largest and the site of its first oil well — an anomalous community.

PHILLIPS: Firm Rebounding After Takeover Attempts

(Continued from first finance page) Phillips has amassed \$1.1 billion in cash and has paid its debt to just under \$5.9 billion, from the \$8.6 billion accumulated at the end of the takeover wars in 1985.

Phillips quickly bought out Pickets, giving him a profit of nearly \$90 million in exchange for his pledge not to purchase any Phillips shares for 15 years.

Phillips avoided Mr. Icahn's grasp by discarding its recapitalization plan a month later. The company replaced it with an offer to swap a \$4.5 billion package of debt securities for about 50 percent of its shares outstanding.

Monday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press

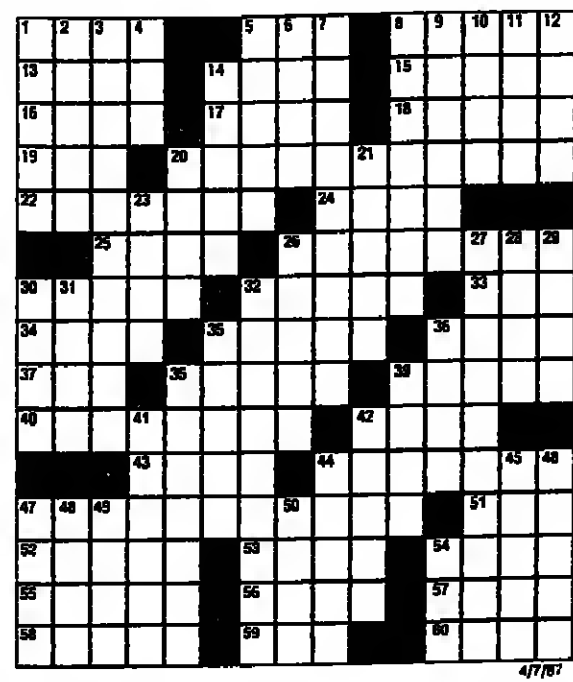
Table A: OTC Prices listing various stocks with columns for stock name, price, and change.

Table B: OTC Prices listing various stocks with columns for stock name, price, and change.

Table C: OTC Prices listing various stocks with columns for stock name, price, and change.

Table D: OTC Prices listing various stocks with columns for stock name, price, and change.

Notes: Figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividends are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, related dividends are annual distributions based on the latest declaration.

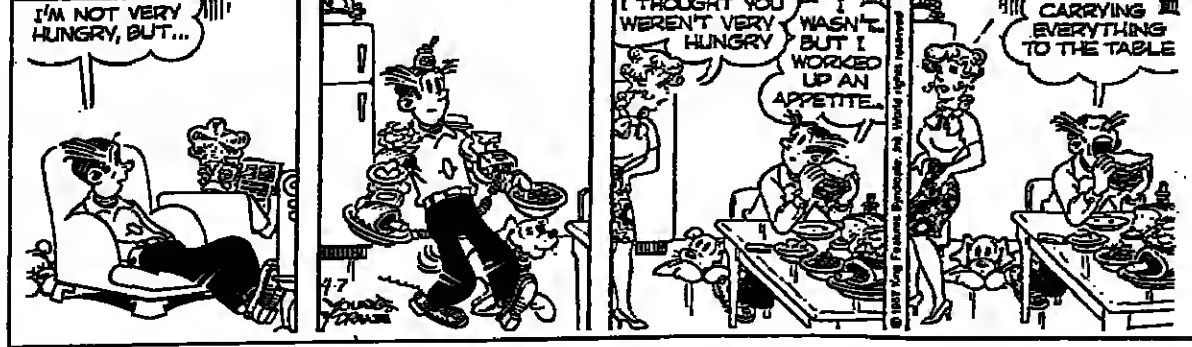


ACROSS
1 An anagram for spat
5 Low
8 Evaluate
13 Boss on a shield
14 Sail anagram for shape
15 Anagram for shape
16 Noel reversal
17 Tang anagram
18 Prone
19 Result when builders wing it
20 Highway interchanges
22 One of a pair
24 French night
25 An anagram for east
26 Had a taxing job
30 Sackcloth's partner
32 An anagram for times
33 Backward tra
34 Returning liar
35 — to (informed)
36 Backward pins
37 Raggedy one

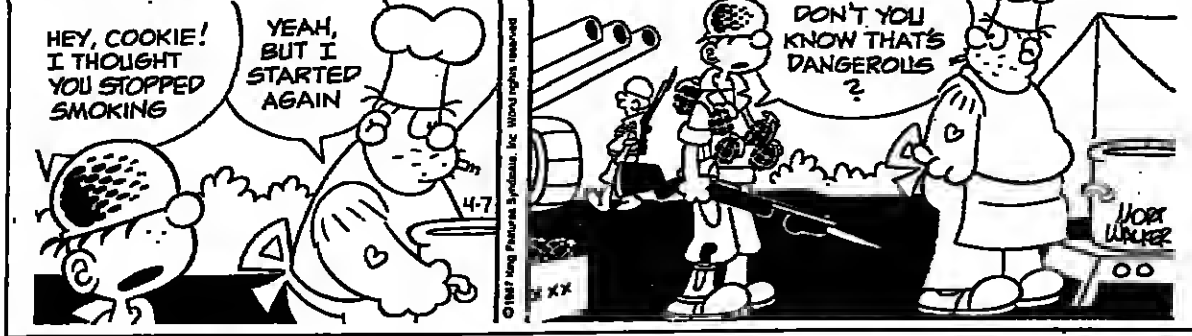
PEANUTS



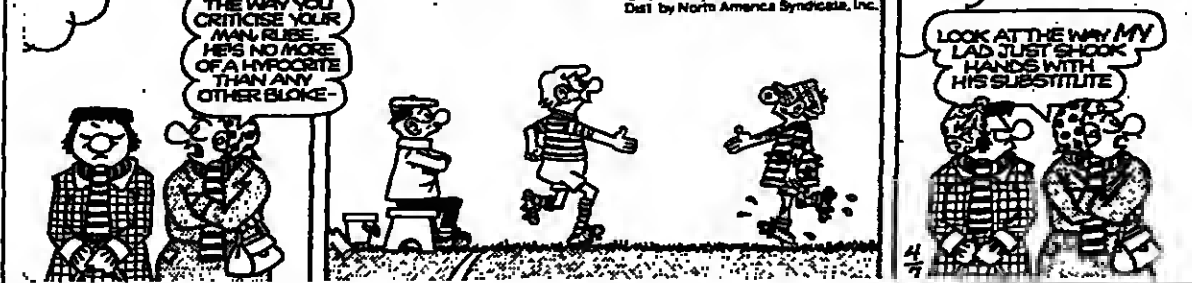
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



'WANNA BUY SOME KID INSURANCE, MR. WILSON? FOR ONLY A QUARTER YA GET PEACE 'N' QUIET FOR A WHOLE DAY.'

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.
FOTS
CHRB
LOOSAN
SESAUR

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for various regions including Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, North America, Middle East, and Oceania.

World Stock Markets

Table showing closing prices in local currencies for various stock markets including Amsterdam, London, Frankfurt, Zurich, Tokyo, and others.

BOOKS

STARING AT THE SUN

By Julian Barnes. 197 pages. \$15.95. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

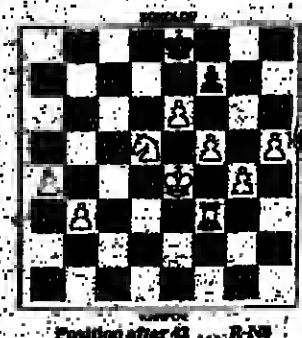
Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ONE has come to expect extreme forms of narrative sleight of hand from the English novelist Julian Barnes. In his highly original 'Flaubert's Parrot' (1985), he wrote about a man obsessed with Gustave Flaubert, and by encyclopedically evoking the great French novelist and identifying himself with the husband of Madame Bovary, the author managed almost to become Flaubert.

CHESS

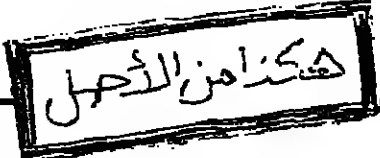
By Robert Byrne

ANALOTY Karpov one-sidedly son his final championship candidates match in Linares, Spain, against his Soviet countryman, Andrei Sokolov, had a handy target on the QB file and chances to penetrate on the king file with 17 N-B4, 18 K-N2, 19 KR-K1, 20 N-K6, and so forth.



The 10th game — perhaps the best of the series — showed Karpov winning an ending with ingenuity and technique. Sokolov resorted to the Queen's Indian Defense each time he had Black. And each 43... R-KK8; 44 K-Q3, P-K7; 45 P-N3, B-N5ch; 6 B-Q2, B-K2. K-N8; 46 R-B4, K-Q1; 47 R-K41, threatening 48 P-K7ch; also lost, Sokolov had played 7... P-Q4; 8 P-R; N-P; 9 White would soon have a decisive P-N3; 10 B-N2, N-Q2; 11 O-O, O-O; 12 R-B1, R-K1; 13 R-K1, Q-R4, but after 14 B-K31, the black center was subjected to strong pressure.

Vertical advertisements on the right edge of the page, including 'Major I', 'KOREA', and 'The Cr...'.



SPORTS

Leonard-Hagler Bout Erase Some Question Marks

By Shirley Povich
New York Times Service
LAS VEGAS—It was two years ago in this town that the name of Marvin Hagler...

...a big punch. A fair number of clean one-punch knockouts are in his resumé, and no less than Hagler he is a finisher when scinting the time for the kill.

'In my comebacks, I would see the openings and then punch. When I was in my prime, I'd punch at the same time I saw the openings.'

How has retirement affected Leonard's punching speed? Listen to the original Sugar Ray (Robinson): 'In my comebacks, I would see the openings and then punch. When I was in my prime, I'd punch at the same time I saw the openings.'

Leonard (who was there as a television commentator) saw a puffed-up, over-the-hill Duran con Hagler and cuff him around in a fight that went the limit. Leonard, too, has tricks, and perhaps it was Hagler-Duran that was a factor in bringing him out of retirement with Hagler in mind.



The principals: Marvelous Marvin Hagler, left, and Sugar Ray Leonard.

Major Leagues, Umpires Reach Contract Accord

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK—Major league umpires reached agreement Monday on a new labor contract with the American and National Leagues...

Terms of the new contract were not disclosed. Richie Phillips, general counsel for the association, said: 'We're all pleased with the deal.'

Major league umpires have struck three times in the past nine years — a one-day walkout in 1978 that ended when a federal judge ordered a return to work...

Major league umpires have struck three times in the past nine years — a one-day walkout in 1978 that ended when a federal judge ordered a return to work...

Canadiens Happily on Defensive in Playoffs

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — The Montreal Canadiens are all lined up for the Stanley Cup playoffs and to Coach Jean Perron, it's been music to his ears for the past two weeks.

The Canadiens won five games and tied one in their eight-game season series against Boston, but the Bruins had 24 more goals than Montreal during the season.

While the home ice figures to provide the Canadiens with an advantage in the series, Boston's all-star defenseman Ray Bourque said he wasn't concerned about it.

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Exhibition Baseball, Final Spring Training Standings, and National League.

Table with columns for Hockey, Final Regular-Season NHL Standings, and Campbell Conference.

Table with columns for Basketball, NBA Standings, Eastern Conference, and Western Conference.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Czechoslovak Is Said to Seek Asylum
INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — A Czechoslovakian triple jumper who competed in last month's world indoor track and field championships...

The Crack of a Bat

By Dick Rorback
Away on this side of the ocean
When the chestnuts are hitting green
And the first of the café con leites
Are moving outside for a fix...

Tennis

DAVIS CUP
Africa Zone Semifinals
(LAI Harare, Zimbabwe)
Zimbabwe 3, Rwanda 1

European Soccer

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION
Espanol 0, Real Madrid 0
Mauricio 1, Valladolid 0

Golf

Tommy Fleetwood and Norman Panama to the Greater Greensboro Open, which opened Sunday at the Greensboro Country Club...

Transition

BASEBALL
MONTREAL—Plocec Mike Fitzmaurice, catcher, on the 15-day disabled list.

Simpson Wins Greensboro Golf by 2

GREENSBORO, North Carolina (AP) — Scott Simpson held off back-nine charges by several challengers to break a three-year victory drought with a two-shot triumph Sunday in the Greensboro Open golf tournament Sunday.

Canadian Sets Speed-Skating Record

MONTREAL (AP) — Nathalie Lambert of Montreal posted a time of five minutes, 31.65 seconds to set a world short-track record in the 3,000 meters at the world indoor speed-skating championships here Sunday.

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